

The Principia.

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The Principia

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A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

For the Security of the Government.

A Christian duty, and a national necessity.

SPEECH OF REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., at the

PRINCIPIA Association Meeting, in the Church of the

Episcopate, on Monday evening July 11th, 1864.

In the month of Feb. 1861, Mr. Lincoln said,

If I adopt a wrong policy, the opportunity for

condemnation will occur in four years time.

Then I can be turned out, and a better man

with better views put in my place. And again,

in his Inaugural, "The people have wisely

provided for the return of power to their own

hands at very short intervals. While the people

retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly,

can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years."

President Lincoln here recognizes the difference

between the Administration and the Government,

and admits the fact that the Administration may be found so conducting affairs, as to oppose and seriously injure the Government;

though not if the people take care to change the Administration every four years. But if the Administration contrive to perpetuate their own lease of office longer than four years, then there is danger.

This is the danger against which we now desire to guard. We take the President's warning, and proud to act upon it, considering an examination of the President's policy, and a criticism of his Administration, together with the condemnation of what is wrong in it, and the endeavour to change it, as the truest patriotism and loyalty to the government.

We may maintain the government, yet oppose the Administration. If the Administration are seriously injuring the Government, then our opposition to the Administration becomes a necessity of our protection and support of the government. Especially is this the case, when the time comes, pointed out by President Lincoln, for changing the Administration of affairs, by electing a new President. We have his own advice to do this, in compliance with the people's provision, in the frame of the government itself, every four years. And therefore we are here to-night to scrutinize, and if it please God, to help change, the Presidential policy.

DUTY OF CHRISTIAN MEN TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN RULERS.

In canvassing for the choice of our rulers, we perform a Christian duty. It is because the men of Christian principle have deserted this duty, and left it to politicians and office-seekers, that our country is now in peril. Especially when great moral principles are at stake, and the question is one of obeying or disobeying God, men of religious principle are bound to be on hand. He that rules over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. It is the duty of the people to elect such a man. The wrath of God lieth hard upon us, on account of our injustice. We have ourselves to blame. We elected the President on the pledge of non-interference against slavery. God gave the people their desire and sent leanness into their souls.

PRES. LINCOLN'S POLICY IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

Several years ago, Pres. Lincoln announced the characteristic principle that has governed all his policy, as follows:

"Wrong as we think slavery is, we can afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising out of its actual presence in the nation."

Suppose you deal in the same way by the rebellion. Wrong as the rebellion is, we can afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising out of its

actual presence in the nation. This reasoning is just as good for the rebellion as it is for slavery.

But we have ourselves to blame, and God has chosen our own delusions to punish us with, because we chose them first.

I have always looked upon that requisition, in the Chicago Platform, of non-interference against slavery, as our great, exasperating, crowning national crime. To that, Pres. Lincoln agreed, as well as to the one term principle. The people were caught in their own snare. They had not calculated on the rebellion; if they had, they would not have required the President elect to pledge himself not to interfere against slavery.

It might have been supposed that the President would have had common sense enough, to say nothing about justice, to throw away that plank of the platform, when a new emergency of rebellion and war arose, and it was found that the rebels could defend themselves and ruin us, by means of that plank. A man who buys a wine-firkin for his wine, and finds that the bottom has been taken out of the firkin, and an old sieve put in its stead, will not continue to pour his wine into the firkin. But President Lincoln puts the new wine of liberty into the old bottles of slavery. He stuck to that plank, even after every body saw that it was in the interest of the rebellion. He would not give it up, but swore by it, and declared himself under oath to observe it, to the ultimate necessity. Was there another plank, about not being re-elected? No matter for that. But he declared in his Inaugural that the Chicago platform in regard to non-interference with slavery was law to himself and to the nation. He said that "he not only could not interfere against slavery, but that he had no inclination so to do." Was he therefore naturally anti-slavery?

HONESTY TO HIS PLEDGE TO SAVE SLAVERY.

Well; he kept his pledge to slavery, at the cost of desolation to the country, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers sacrificed, and a debt, and demoralization, which, if it goes on, will inevitably bankrupt the country or compel the people to an ignominious compromise, receiving back the slave aristocracy as our masters.

He kept his pledge. He not only would not interfere himself, but would not let others interfere. He nullified Fremont's proclamation of emancipation and at length, struck him from the field. He nullified Hunter's proclamation. He nullified Cameron's measures. And at length, driven by necessity, he threatened emancipation, but proclaimed slavery first.

Understand this, distinctly, HE PROCLAIMED SLAVERY FIRST. He offered it as a bribe to the rebels, before he offered freedom to the slaves. He offered the slaves first, as slaves; assuming, of course, the right so to hold and offer them, in the name of this government. He offered three millions of our own loyal citizens to the rebels as their slaves, provided they, the rebels, would come back themselves into the Union, where their slave property should be safe forever.

He kept this offer open for three months, this emolument of our disgrace and crime before the world, he the great auctioneer, offering three millions of the loyal subjects of the United States at public auction to the highest rebel bidder.

He did not succeed in getting one bid. If he had got one, what would have been the consequence? If North Carolina or Georgia, for example, had bid for their slaves, and come back into the Union, then the whole power of the United States Government was pledged to protect this slavery, and consequently we could not have undertaken war against it, any where else. But we need not speculate. He did not get one bid, and there being no bidder, he was reduced to the necessity of executing his threat, and proclaiming Emancipation, such as it was.

But even in proclaiming it, he re-established slavery, wherever our armies had any possession, so that he could do it; in Tennessee and Louisiana, for example, he set again this Arabian well of damnation, when he could have swept it utterly away, and was bound by his preliminary proclamation to have done so.

He first proclaimed slavery, then emancipation and slavery together, and has since asked that the Constitution be amended in order to emancipate, thus singularly showing his own unbelief in the efficacy of his own document.

We do not misrepresent, but take his own authority. We have been accused of wrongly interpreting his proclamation. We now have his own words for it, avowing what he did, declaring that he offered the bribe, and that since the rebels themselves refused the bribe, the

Constitution must be amended, to enable him to set the slaves free.

Why did he not recommend that amendment before? He might have put in his first message, and it would have been done.

He cannot emancipate without amendment of the Constitution. The Chief Magistrate, who, by his bell-puller could seize Arguelles without law, in effect kidnapping a man without trial, to please a foreign slave-trading and slaveholding government, cannot interfere with slaveholders, traders, and kidnappers at home, without an amendment of the Constitution! To the slave-trading rebel States he returned fugitive slaves; to Spain, to slave-trading Cuba, he returned the fugitive slave-trader.

THE JUST RULE OF JUDGMENT.

Now in regard to Mr. Lincoln, we judge by the rule that God has laid down for public as well as private men; according to his opportunities. And no man on earth ever had greater, grander. He that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin. And, he that knoweth to remove and prevent evil and doeth it not, to him it is sin. We judge him justly by this rule.

You say he has had great difficulties to contend with. Admit it. They have been balanced by greater advantages. Besides, the difficulties were such as a good and great man would have delighted to grapple with, and to conquer, in the name of God and his country. A man has great difficulties in attacking a Copperhead snake. But if he is armed with an iron-clad boat, and a steam engine of chloroform, he can set his heel on the monster and annihilate him with impunity. President Lincoln had all these powers against the rebellion and against slavery. Slavery made the rebellion weak and ourselves strong, if we had gone against it. We made the rebellion strong and ourselves weak by sparing slavery.

But the rebellion was an opportunity for saving his country, given of God. There was never a man on earth that had such advantages and powers as Mr. Lincoln for this glorious object. The whole population and resources of 25 millions were laid at his feet. He has had more than two millions of money daily given him by the people. He has had unlimited command of every department, and new departments of patronage and power continually created for him, and placed at his disposal. To take away every constitutional obstacle against the immediate use and application of these elements of mortal omnipotence, the *habeas corpus* guarantee of personal liberty has been suspended, and the whole country has been put under martial law, not merely where the rebellion rages, but where peace reigns, where States and people are in undisputed loyalty.

Such was the opportunity, and the concentration of opportunities and advantages.

If any being, a thousand years ago, upon our earth, could have had the choice given him—could have looked down through the ages, and selected the spot, the juncture, the country where he would be placed, in order to enjoy the grandest opportunity and strike the heaviest and most heroic blow for his country, his religion, and his race, he would have selected this. It is this that Lincoln has thrown away, nay, has trampled it; and taught the nation to trample it under foot, as men trample the pearl of great price, as swine trample precious jewels.

In the first place, he has not struck the blow. In the second place, being compelled partially to strike it, he has deprived it of all its worth, its moral meaning and grandeur, doing what little he has done in the direction of emancipation only from necessity, and setting the example of selfishness instead of justice, of a vice instead of a virtue. It is vice by choice, virtue only on compulsion.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE, AND WHY IT WAS NOT DONE.

Four years ago, if we had elected a man to execute justice, we should have had no more war than would have sufficed to put slavery and the rebellion in our power, and to destroy both together, within six months from the taking of Fort Sumter. The people were ready; the man whom they elected was not ready. The people elected him for the nation; he chose to act for Kentucky and the Border States, and spared slavery and the rebellion, on the plea that otherwise we should alienate Kentucky. On this plea he refused to strike at slavery, till it should become an ultimate necessity. He refused to do justice, and offered, rather than that, to perpetuate the injustice of slavery under guarantee of the United States Government. This policy has consolidated and built up the rebellion, and brought us where we are, under the wrath of the Almighty.

It is this treasonable attempt to spare slavery which has built up the rebel Confederacy into strength. We were twenty millions, they only eight, and four or five of them consisting of poor white trash; and we might have crushed the rebellion at a blow, had we chosen to strike it, but we wished to spare slavery. We had all the arts, manufactures, armaments both of peace and war, and the ways and means of exportation and importation; they had ignorance, idleness, dependence, helplessness, and we could have shut them up and compelled them to surrender; but we wished to spare slavery, and we gave them time and opportunity to build ships, to build manufactures, to build iron-clads, to create for themselves a kingdom of trades, by which they could set us at defiance, and to gather engineers and materials for rebuilding railroads; and we gave them the uninterrupted possession of their slaves for all the labors that war might force upon them. We did all this, in order to spare slavery, and this policy has ruined the country, and this policy is Mr. Seward's and President Lincoln's.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.

But God, in his mercy, gives us another opportunity. The present election is a renewal of our probation, as a nation. After three years of Heaven's disciplinary judgments, have the people learned the great lesson of government, especially a republican government? Are the people ready and willing to elect a President to do justice, to fulfill the covenant with God and man, in their own Constitution, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, on the conditions on which our fathers fought for these rights, and established this government?

In the midst of a rebellion, in the midst of civil war, brought on by the violation of these rights, and the perversion of the government, the people are called of God to resume their power, to call their rulers to account; and the question now is, shall they rule their rulers for God and justice, or shall their rulers rule them for their own dominion?

They have tried the policy of injustice, and are all but destroyed by it. Will they now take the policy of justice? The people of the land have used oppression, have oppressed the stranger wrongfully, and God sought for a man, a leader, who would lead them in the right way, but he was not found, and therefore the wrath of God was poured upon them. But again God gives the opportunity. "Run ye to and fro, and seek, in the broad places of the land, if ye can find a man," a just man, a man who will rule for justice, "and I will pardon the land and save it."

There has been no such man. You thought you had such a man, but he has betrayed you.

Your rulers have betrayed you. They have played into the hands of the slave aristocracy, and sought to propitiate the slave power, and so doing have all but ruined the country. And now God gives you, once more, the opportunity to choose your man, a man who will execute justice, and not a weather-cock turning as the wind blows in Kentucky. God, and your own salvation demand a man whose principle is justice and liberty, and you offer to God a man who tells you that his rule is necessity and not justice, expediency, and not moral considerations. The man is not your choice, but the imposition of politicians upon you.

It is just as if the barnacles on a ship should meet in convention and choose the pilot and the Captain, instead of the seamen or the owners doing it. Now the people are the owners of this ship United States, and they alone have the right to choose their leaders, and when a convention of barnacles have presented their candidate, it is the greatest impudence in the world for them to forbid the people having any other candidate. The people must have another, or they and the ship will be swallowed by the barnacles.

The first time a man is chosen, the choice is of the people effecting a change of Administration. But the second time, if the same man is presented, it is not the choice of the people but the work of politicians in power. The despotism of office-holders, and of those who apply the vast patronage of government to the renewal of their own lease of power, becomes almost irresistible. Unless it be broken up by rigid adherence to the constitutional provision of change every four years, the people lose their free agency, and become the servants and staff of the government, instead of the government being their servants. This is especially the case if in time of war, when the President is not merely the Executive of the civil Government but Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and clothed with the powers of Dictator, the vast complicated net work of those powers

is thrown over the nation to perpetuate his dominion, and it is argued that it is dangerous to swap horses while crossing the river. If the people cannot safely resume and exercise their powers in a time of war, they are lost. If they cannot fulfil the constitutional duty assigned them, on the intelligent fulfillment of which the salvation of the country depends, because a rebellion has brought them into war, and the government have not conquered the rebellion nor ended the war, there is not hope. The existing Administration have only to plunge the country into war at any time, and maintain the war through one Presidential election, and they are a despotism.

COMMANDING REASON FOR A CHANGE.

Now it is this very increase of patronage and power brought about by the rebellion, and the war which is one grand commanding reason for a change in the Presidency. It is hazardous, in the extreme, to continue this vastness of power in the same hands beyond the constitutional term for a change of rulers. Our country will inevitably pass into a despotism. The patronage of the President, by power of appointment to office, and in the inevitable connections of this power is all but despotic. By this he can lay his finger on any spring in this vast complicated empire of affairs, and it shall do his bidding, or he can silence or paralyze any spring. He can command opinion, votes, eloquence, talent, wealth, or he can suppress utterance, agitation. His dominion, when the powers of Military Dictator are added, as they now are, is supreme. It is power that ought never to be given to any mortal.

But when, looking to renewal, and selfish in its aim, it is ramified like a ganglion or mass of nerves, winding upon itself the free agency of millions as its conductors, its instruments, it becomes a cancer instead of a living and life regulating power; a cancer, with its own nerves and veins running through the whole system, taking life instead of giving. Its roots are death, and it preys upon the body politic and social, instead of enlivening and directing it. The Presidential office becomes a cancer, when the nerves, the agencies, going from him through the country, instead of being law, principle, and vital sympathy, are wire-pullers, contractors, office-holders, office-seekers, editorial politicians.

This is the danger. When the time for a new election comes round, these shoals of life annuitants present their political chief. They manipulate the public, they cut and dry the Presidential nomination in what are called primary meetings, that is, cliques of office-holders, speculators, shoddy contractors, and managing politicians, ignoring the popular masses, and giving them no more voice in what is called the National Convention, than the Baltimore Convention gave to the delegation of black loyalists from South Carolina, though headed by the patriot, Robert Small.

Note the very arrogant demand that there should be no other candidate.

The politicians tell you that you the people do not know what is good for you, that you cannot trust yourselves, but must wait for the government to instruct you as to your policy and as to your man, and that you must not change your rulers, no matter what blunders or incompetency are proved against them. They tell you that all the faithlessness and imbecility charged upon your rulers is your fault, and that if your President had only had a people as good as himself to deal with, he would have saved the country. They can sustain their Candidate, only by slandering the people, as an unpatriotic, reluctant, slow moulded, prejudiced race, whom the President had to educate up to his level, before he could strike an effective blow against slavery and the rebellion.

They degrade you, in order to conceal or excuse their own incapacity. They say the President went as far and as fast as he dared, in crushing the rebellion, for the people were not ready to support him, the people would not bear him out.

Did he ever try them? Did he ever give them the opportunity? Did he not always say, not yet, not yet; wait for the ultimate necessity! Suppose the commanding officer of the army should say, when expected to attack the foe, I cannot do it, because the army will not follow me, will not back me up. Suppose he gave that, as his deliberate apology for not making an assault, when he had the opportunity. He would be cashiered, his sword broken, and he ought to be.

And so we say, the President who turns round and says to the people, when they ask him why he did not strike the blow that would have crushed the rebellion, "You would not aid me, you were not ready, I knew you were

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their masters starve), and careless of, if not
even hostile to their masters' interests, the
moment those masters were gone to the wars.
In such a case, nothing was before them,
save certain defeat at last by an enemy who
could pour in ever fresh troops of mercenaries,
and who had the command of the seas.
I may seem to be describing the case of a
modern, and just as valiant and noble a people.
I do not mention its name. The parallel, I
fear is too complete, not to have already sug-
gested itself.
THE NEMESIS OF THE GOTH.
(page 168.)

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hips—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost?
Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensa-
tions when Crying—Is it painful? Coming to One's
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From our London Correspondent.
MODERN HISTORY.
A Lesson for the Moderns.
ELIOT VALE, Blackheath, London, {
S. E. June 18, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Amidst the storm of support
the slaveholders have had in the English
press, it might be interesting to friends in
America to see the enclosed extracts from the
lectures of the Professor of Modern History,
before the University of Cambridge. It is
scarcely possible to imagine a place in Eng-
land, where a standard could have been raised
with more extensive effect.

Yours very truly,
T. FERREKET THOMPSON.
From "The Roman and the Teuton," a series
of lectures delivered before the University of
Cambridge, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.
A. Professor of Modern History, London.
Macmillan & Co.; 1864. Price 12 shillings.
On the Goths being driven from Italy by
Narses. A. D. 553.
EXTRACTS.
And why did these Goths perish, in spite of
all their valor and patriotism, at the hands of
mercenaries?
They were enervated, no doubt, as the Van-
dals had been in Africa, by the luxurious
southern climate, with its gardens, palaces,
and wines. But I have indicated a stronger
reason already:—they perished because they
were a slave-holding aristocracy.
We must not blame them. All men then
held slaves; but the original sin was their
sin, though they knew it not. It helped,
doubtless, to debauch them: to tempt them
to the indulgence of those fierce and greedy
passions, which must, in the long run, lower
the morality of slaveholders; and which, as
Tolita told them, had drawn down on them
the anger of heaven. But more, though they
reformed their morals, and that nobly, under
the stern teaching of affliction, that could not
save them. They were ruined by the inherent
weakness of all slaveholding States; the very
weakness, which had ruined, in past years, the
Roman Empire. They had no middle class,
who could keep up their supplies, by exercis-
ing for them during war the arts of peace.
They had no lower class, whom they dare en-
trust with arms, and from whom they might
recruit their hosts. They could not call a
whole population into the field, and when
beaten in the field, carry on, as a Britain
would when invaded, a guerrilla warfare from
wood to wood, and hedge to hedge, as long as
a coign of vantage-ground was left. They
found themselves a small army of gentlemen,
chivalrous and valiant, as slaveholders of our
race have always been; but lessening, day by
day, from battle and disease, with no means of
recruiting their numbers; while below them,
and apart from them lay the great mass of
the population, helpless, unarmed, degraded,
ready to side with any or every one who
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The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

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THE CAUSE OF GOD'S CONTINUED JUDGMENTS IN OUR DISASTERS.

What makes our case so critical? Nothing but our sins. What turns the face of God from us? Nothing but our sins. Oh, house of Jacob, is this the work of the Lord? Is his Spirit straitened? Nay, your work, so that ye have compelled him, by your sins, to turn and fight against you.

What makes it that God seems in doubt, and hangs the balance wavering, and gives successes to our enemies, when we ought to have a righteous cause, God's own cause? And yet we force him to contradict, apparently, his own attributes, and to punish both sides, as in the case of the frightful war between Benjamin and Judah of old. It is nothing but our sins, our injustice, our complicity with the sins of our enemies. There can be no other answer than this.

We have done our best to exasperate God, to alienate ourselves from Heaven, and Heaven's justice from ourselves, by renewed insults against the colored race, by refusing to pass the edict of emancipation, by intermingling that edict, as partially framed, with the oppression of depriving the whole colored race of that right, for the possession of which for ourselves we fought against Great Britain, and were ready to lay down our lives rather than relinquish it. Now we take it bodily away from a population larger, by millions, than our whole nation at the time of our revolution, and we take it away on that ground most insulting against God, and most cruel, inhuman, and contemptuous against man,—color.

We have maintained, to the last, the insignia of our bondage to slavery. It is such an infatuation as nation never before knew. Pleased to the last we've cropped the flowery food, And licked the hand just raised to shed our blood.

The Declaration of Independence made our fathers free from Great Britain. The Declaration of Rebellion by the South should have made us free from our fealty to slavery. Instead of that, we carry the collar, to this day. We wear the grave clothes, after being raised from the dead. Our liberty has its face bound round with a napkin.

We maintained the Fugitive Slave Law to the last hour, and permitted it to be executed. And Mr. Lincoln never once proposed it should be repealed, but insisted on its constitutionality; and if we attempted its repeal, Kentucky had but to lift her warning voice, and the majesty of Congress and of our government was laid worshipping at the foot of the slaveholding Constitution and Statutes of Kentucky.

The Gold Bill can be passed and repealed in one fortnight, because a pecuniary motive and pressure are upon us. But this vile and wicked law we could not repeal, though pressed with the whole urgency of the rebellion; and for the sake of the negro, not at all. At the last hour, God compels us. But the President has had no hand nor heart in it. Our churches, our religion, have not done it. It is only God's judgments, God's lightning, melting the chains, and burning our own hands when attempting to re-forge and fasten them.

Will God accept of this repeal? Will he receive it as an offset for the iniquity of the previous legislation against the colored race?

Almost in the same breath this repeal of the slave law is adopted, and the refusal to repeal the law consigning the colored race to slavery. The Senate have refused to strike out the word *white*. They have resolved to exclude, by law, the whole colored race from the privilege, the right of representation.

They have thus resolved in effect to condemn him to perpetual slavery. He may be tasked, robbed, defrauded, made to serve on half wages or none, fastened to the plantation and its cruel owner and the family of its owner, for ages, as a serf, punished, starved, worked to death, deprived of the sacredness of marriage, degraded into a caste for the most abominable purposes, and all this, because, being without the right to vote, he cannot appeal to power with that terror which is the only restraint on politicians in this country, the terror of the ballot. Will God accept of this? Does not this, of itself, prove the hypocrisy of any pretence of adopting any measure out of justice or humanity?

In the recent action of the colored woman first the tyranny of the rail-road cars, the enquirer inquired if the brute who turned

her out would have thought he ought to turn out an old gentleman, because he had gray whiskers?

Apply this to our Senate and House. They have excluded the whole colored race from the cars of freedom, because they are not white. Send a Commissioner to ask them if they would pass a law excluding all persons with sandy whiskers, or gray hair, or freckles?

Our continued injustice against the colored race is the cause of God's continued judgments against us. Let us elect a man who will do justice. Let us elect the man who is pledged for the protection of the rights of the colored race, just as of the white. If the nation presume to re-elect Mr. Lincoln, it will be a defiance of the Almighty, for Mr. Lincoln is pledged to continued injustice. Mr. LINCOLN HAS REFUSED TO SIGN THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY BY LAW IN THE REBEL STATES.

FREMONT, OR LINCOLN?

Which Should an Abolitionist vote for?

In another column will be found an account of an interview between Fremont, Wendell Phillips, and the Editor of a German paper, Mr. Heinzen, in which the views of the General were very freely and fully expressed by him.

In the *Principia* of June 9, will be found the Platform of the Cleveland Convention, the Letter of the Committee of the Convention to Gen. Fremont, tendering him the nomination, and his letter accepting the same. In the Letter of the Committee was communicated the Platform, and also the letter of Wendell Phillips to the Convention, (published also in the *Principia* of June 9) of which the Committee say:

Perhaps we may best illustrate the temper of the Convention by referring you to the letter of Mr. Wendell Phillips, the reading of which was ordered, and received with a storm of applause. We feel authorized to declare it as our opinion that, had it been offered as a platform of the principles of government and administration, it would have been adopted with the same tumultuous applause as that which hailed your nomination. Its masterly exposition of the needs of the country in this dark crisis of its existence and struggles for continued life is a fitting commentary upon the purposes of the Convention, and we commend it to your consideration as a part of their deliberations.

We have the best possible authority for saying that in accepting the nomination of the Convention, under its platform, Gen. Fremont regarded the letter of Wendell Phillips which accompanied it, in the same relation to the Convention and its platform, in which the Committee presented it to him. The letter speaks for itself, and no one will doubt its high tone of sentiment in regard to the slavery question, and the rights of the colored man. We repeat here, however, a few extracts, for convenience of reference and comparison.

"Mr. Lincoln's model of reconstruction is the experiment in Louisiana, which puts all power into the hands of the unchanged white race, sordid by defeat, hating the laboring class, plotting constantly for aristocratic institutions. To reconstruct the rebel States on that model is only continuing the war in the Senate chamber after we have closed it in the field. Such reconstruction, leaving the South with its labor and capital at war, puts the whole payment of the debt on the industrious North, and in that way it will hang on us for a century. Such reconstruction makes the freedom of the negro a sham, and perpetuates slavery under a softer name. Such reconstruction, leaving the seeds of discontent and division in the South, in places of power, temptations and facilities another rebellion, at the instigation or with the aid of French Mexico. Such reconstruction dooms us to a second or third-rate place, among the nations, and provokes foreign insult and aggression.

"There is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizenship and the ballot, and use with the white, as the basis of States. There is not in the rebel States sufficient white basis to build on. If we refuse this method, we must subdue the South, and hold it as territory, until this generation of white men has passed away, and their sons, with other feelings, have taken their places, and northern capital, energy and immigration have forced their way into the South. Should we adopt that plan, and wait for those changes, twenty years must elapse before we can venture to rebuild States. Meanwhile, a large and expensive army, and the use of despotic power by a government holding half its territory and citizens as subjects, make every thoughtful man tremble for the fate of free government. A quick and thorough re-organization of States on a Democratic basis, every man and race equal before the law, is the only sure way to save the Union. I urge it not for the black man's sake alone, but for ours—for the nation's sake. Against such recognition of the blacks, Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by prejudice and avowal. Men say, if we elect him he may change his views. Possibly. But three years have been a long time for a man's education, in such hours as these. The nation cannot afford more. At any rate, the Constitution gives us this summer an opportunity to make President a man fully educated. I prefer that course.

"I think the Convention should incorporate in its platform the demand for an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting slavery everywhere within the Republic, and forbidding the States to make any distinction among their citizens on account of color or race. I think it should demand a reconstruction of States as speedily as possible on the basis of every loyal man, white or black, sharing the land and the ballot."

In addition to this, let the inquiring abolitionist now take the statement of the interview between Fremont, Wendell Phillips and Heinzen, in another column. We repeat a little of it.

"There must be no cessation nor rest, until Slavery is extirpated, to the last root."

"The negroes ought to have all the rights of the whites. The word *white* must disappear from the laws and constitutions. The absolute equality of all men before the law, (according to Phillips, the gem of the Constitution,) was exhausting the question."

Add to this the item in the same statement, of Gen. Fremont's indignation at the proposal to nominate him at Chicago, under the Cleveland Platform, "exclusive of the paragraphs relating to Slavery."

Also the following: "If I could become President, to-day" said Fremont, (with an emphasis which was in striking contrast with his otherwise calm carriage) "by abandoning an iota of my principles, especially with regard to slavery, I would not do it; never, never."

What more could the *Liberator*, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, or the *Independent* ask of Gen. Fremont, in respect to the slavery question, and the claims of the negro? What further have they to say about "the absolute equality of all men before the law" and the meaning of it by the Cleveland Convention?

Especially do we demand of them, what they have to produce, from their favorite candidate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on these topics, that shall place him upon the high and noble platform of JOHN C. FREMONT? Can they find it in any utterance he has ever made? In any act of his administration, or his life?

Will they find it in his refusal to sign the Act of Congress, providing for reconstruction and admission of the rebel States only on condition of the abolition of slavery, naming that feature of the bill as among the provisions for which, (notwithstanding his Emancipation Proclamation—his "bill against the Comet") he was "unprepared?"—but making no objection to its repeated discrimination against the negroes, in its specification of "male white citizens?"

In respect to other points in the statement of the "Interview" there will be different shades of opinion, whether among the supporters of Mr. Lincoln or of Gen. Fremont. On the Confiscation question, for example, some would go further than Gen. Fremont—others not as far, and among those latter is Mr. Lincoln himself, who would not sign the Confiscation bill at all, until it was stultified with the proviso that the confiscation should continue only during the life of the rebel, when the property was to revert to the heirs—making it no confiscation at all.

In regard to the Democrats' Gen. Fremont is for going with them, "if they share our sentiments." And why not? This agrees with what Wendell Phillips said to the *Independent*: "If Chicago comes to Cleveland, I shall welcome its aid. If any of us quit Cleveland, and go to Chicago, I shall not go with them."

So says the *PRINCIPAL*. And why should not every earnest abolitionist say the same? What temptation, or what excuse can he have, for running off the track, after Lincoln, with Seward and Weed for engineers?

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION Concerning his Veto of the Reconstruction Bill, in which he Vetoes his own Proclamation of Freedom!

The following was in part penned for our last issue but was unavoidably deferred for want of room. We now publish it with additions.

The President still adheres to his Amnesty Proclamation, and will not give his assent to the Act of Congress that conflicts with it.

The President, in the first place, is "unprepared" to give up his pet scheme of getting a batch of Presidential votes from "Arkansas and Louisiana," by a reconstruction made by one-tenth part of the voters. But this is not his only objection to the bill.

The grand point of disagreement between them is this. The Act of Congress distinctly precludes "reconstruction with slavery," whereas, the Amnesty Proclamation opens the door for it, provided Congress or the Supreme Court, after a reconstruction, and the accession of Southern votes in Congress, shall consent to it, and thus annul the President's Proclamation of freedom of Jan. 1st, 1863.

The President is "unprepared" to admit that Congress and President united are competent, under the Constitution as it is, to give validity and perpetuity to his own Proclamation of freedom. But he finds no difficulty in claiming and exercising the power of preventing Congress from carrying that Proclamation into effect, in the matter of forbidding reconstruction with slavery. The power of the Constitution for enslavement is ample: its power for liberation is nothing!

But the President graciously admits that "the system of reconstruction" without slavery "contained in the bill" passed by Congress, is "a plan of reconstruction" very proper for the loyal people of any state choosing to adopt it. The President consents that they may have either slavery or freedom, as they please! This he probably considered an advance from his treatment of the loyal men of Missouri, where he put the abolitionists under the heels of their opponents.

The President's assent to an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, requiring, as it does, the votes of some of the slave States, interferes as little as possible, with the plan of giving them their choice.

Such is the animus of the President's veto of the Act of Congress, as here expounded by himself. His exposition agrees perfectly with our own.

The President places himself in this double, complicated dilemma. His Proclamation of Emancipation of Jan. 1st, 1863 was either a lawful and valid act, having binding force, or it was not. If it was not, then it was an unwarrantable usurpation, or else a deception practiced upon the nation, with the consciousness that it was as useless and nugatory as "the Pope's Bull against the Comet." On the other hand, if that liberating Proclamation was a lawful and valid act, having binding force, then it liberated, legally, all the slaves in the rebel States. In that case, the President's Amnesty Proclamation of December last, when read in the light of his veto of the late act of Congress, as expounded by his last Proclamation, was and is, a deliberate proposal to re-enslave the millions whom his previous Proclamation had set free; and this, by a national Act!

The N.Y. Times and even the N.Y. Tribune labor to convey the impression that the President does not disagree with the spirit and object of the bill, but only objects to some of the details! Our readers will, we trust, judge for themselves.

The bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, including every vote in the Senate, except the three leading copperheads, Davis and Powell, of Kentucky, and Saulsbury, of Delaware, will be found in another column of this paper. The President's Proclamation giving his reasons for not signing it, will be found in our last week's issue. Our readers, we hope, will carefully compare, study and preserve them.

They will find the following particulars:

1. The Bill provides for the enrolment and voting of "all white" male citizens of the United States. This unjust, unwise, and unconstitutional discrimination on account of color, was made in accordance with the known views, policy, and acts of the President, and was undoubtedly expected to propitiate his favor toward the bill, as a whole. Accordingly, the President makes no objection to this feature.

2. The Bill provides for the restoration of revolted States, and their consequent right to representation in Congress and to votes in the Presidential election, on the concurrent action of the majority of the citizens, taking the oath of allegiance.

To this the President objects that this would exclude Alabama and Louisiana, the reception of which, on a vote of one-tenth of the citizens, he, himself, Abraham Lincoln, as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, had provided for, without asking leave of Congress.

This from a President who is so much afraid of transcending the powers granted by the Constitution that (as will appear presently) he is "unprepared" to assume that there is "a constitutional competency in Congress" and President combined, to carry out the declared objects of the Constitution—namely, "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity."

3. The Act of Congress passed by both Houses, (in the Senate with only three dissenting copperhead votes) contained the provision that the revolted States shall be admitted to the privileges of the Federal Union, on condition of adopting the following provision, namely:

"Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State."

The bill also provides, in its 12th and 13th Sections [which see] for the actual, matter-of-fact liberation of all the slaves in these States, and for the punishment of all who shall enslave them. In other words, the bill provides that the President's Emancipation Proclamation of freedom shall not remain a dead letter, like "the Pope's bull against the comet," but be honestly and faithfully carried into execution.

To all these anti-slavery provisions the President objects in his veto Proclamation that he is "unprepared" to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States," &c.

In other words he is "unprepared" to stand by his own Proclamation of freedom, under the war power, or to maintain its constitutionality, even with the superadded legislation of Congress!

"Honest Uncle Abe!" Competent, consistent, efficient Uncle Abe! What intelligent loyal citizen—especially, what "honest" anti-slavery man, can hesitate to vote for the election to the Presidency, at this momentous crisis, of so illustrious and "honest" a statesman as Abraham Lincoln? Is it not a mark of "copperheadism" to refuse voting for him?

Another Standard-bearer fallen.

The following appears in the Tribune:

"Jesse Stedman, a worthy and venerable citizen of Springfield, Vermont, died suddenly on July 4. The inhabitants of the town were holding a picnic for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and after dinner Mr. Stedman had just read some patriotic sentiments prepared by himself, when he was seen to droop and fall forward, dying immediately. He was 83 years of age, and long known as a steadfast and uncompromising champion of liberty for all."

The deceased was a radical abolitionist—a patron and correspondent of the *Principia*. One of his communications, over his own signature, lately appeared in our paper.

"NOT EXPECTED!" "NO PREPARATION!"

The N.Y. Times of July 13th, the West Seward-Lincoln organ, of this city, apologizes for the lamentable condition of things in Western Virginia, Maryland, and vicinity of Washington, under the ravages of rebel invaders, by saying:—

"This rebel movement was not expected, and no particular preparation was made to guard against it. It is represented to be all the more unfortunate, on that account."

Well. We should think it was "all the more unfortunate" to be caught in such a predicament "unprepared."

But, by whom was it "unexpected?" Was there, in all the free States, an intelligent news-paper-reading boy of fourteen years old, with a map of Virginia before him, who did not instinctively inquire, as he read of the advance of Gen. Grant, south of Richmond, whether there were not danger of a rebel invasion of Maryland, Baltimore, and Washington? Was there a circle of intelligent young school misses, in which the inquiry was not heard?

Yet it was "not expected" at the Executive Mansion, where vulgar jokes are more plentiful than statesman-like anticipations? Was the War Department equally oblivious of the facts, or unreflecting in respect to the probable results of them? By some of the journals we are told that Gen. Grant had notified the Washington authorities, either of the actual or the expected departure of detachments of rebel troops to operate North of the Potomac, expressing the confident expectation that the Government would be ready to take care of them. It would be creditable to Gen. Grant to suppose him neglectful of such a precaution—especially with the knowledge he must have, of the heedless and dilatory management at the Capital.

Yet "the rebel movement," says the Times, "was not expected, and no particular preparation was made to guard against it!"

One day later, July 14th, the Times, in announcing the retreat of the rebel forces, with their booty, says:

"It is discreditable enough to us that we should have allowed ourselves to be surprised by it—that we should have allowed it to take place—that we should have permitted the rebels to cross the Potomac and roam and ravage in Maryland for ten days—menacing the national capital and cutting off all railroad communications between it and the rest of the country—but to permit them to get away in safety, and march a hundred miles with their booty and prisoners would be shameful!"

Through whose imbecility is the "shame" inflicted upon us, if not that of the high dignitaries at Washington, whose misrule the Times is intent upon fastening upon the country, four years longer?

The Times says further that the rebels "may try another movement" of the same kind, and adds:

"Such a movement of the rebel army as is here suggested to be possible, would not only be desperate in its character, but would inevitably result in its destruction, if operations of our side were conducted with any sort of skill or comprehensive sagacity. The present desperate movement ought assuredly to have a like termination."

A merited rebuke of the Administration. But what sort of "comprehensive sagacity" is it that votes for a continuous repetition of such delinquencies?

"Not expected. No preparation!" This has been the chronic disease of Mr. Lincoln's administration, from the beginning. It was begotten, conceived, brought forth and swaddled in the original sin of *not expecting* the inevitable effects of the moral and political causes actively at work producing them; and therefore "no particular preparation was made to guard against them." This bloody war of rebellion was "not expected" even after a number of the States had seceded from the Union, stolen from our armories the weapons of warfare, and seized upon our fortifications. "And therefore, no particular preparations" for the war were inaugurated. Even after the taking of Fort Sumter, no further warlike demonstrations were "expected," and therefore "no particular preparation was made" for them.

The judgments of God, against our great national sin "were not expected," "and therefore no preparations were made" to avert them by repentance, and fruits meet for repentance.

The ultimate "military necessity" for liberating all the slaves, and calling upon them, as equal citizens, to the defence of the and our own common country, was "not expected," and therefore the measure has not been taken.

"NOT EXPECTED." NO PREPARATION! It is to be hoped that the people have not become incurably affected with this fatal disease of their rulers. If they have not, they will "make particular preparation to guard against it," next November.

Reported raid into Kentucky.

We have contradictory dispatches about a new raid in Kentucky. One states that a Rebel force estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 came through Pound Gap about two days ago. Another dispatch says that the military authorities have no such information, nor are they informed of any raid whatever. Still there is a great deal of excitement and preparations for defense are said to be in progress.

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HIGH PRICES AND THE CURRENCY.

Old Times and the Present—
"Stand from Under!"

Toward the close of the last British war, in the winter 1814-15, the spirit of speculation, which had been growing up for some time, rose to its height. At one sudden jump, with-out any apparent grounds, prices had daily advanced nearly one hundred per cent. Flour went up to \$16 per barrel, molasses, by the large quantity, to 1.50 per gallon, and other things in proportion. The depreciation of the paper currency below specie was only 25 per cent. United States Treasury notes had fallen to 33-1/3 and, for a brief period, were quoted at 40.

Very evidently the depreciation of the currency was not the chief cause of the high prices. Otherwise the advance in prices would have borne some proportion of percentage to the percentage of that depreciation, that is to say, 25 to 33 per cent, instead of having been twice doubled. The rise of prices was greater then, with the paper currency only 25 or 33 per cent below specie, than it is now, with a discrepancy of 280 to 100.

Was it then, the scarcity of commodities? Not at all. The produce of the country, on hand, was never more abundant. The numbers of soldiers in the army had not perceptibly lessened the raising of agricultural products. The hazards of foreign commerce had almost put a stop to its exportation. The crowded warehouses testified the superabundance of its presence. Of foreign groceries there was no scarcity. If our merchants dared not ship their own products abroad, our daring privateers could and did supply us with the products of our enemies. As to dry goods, cotton and woolen, our manufactures were never, before, doing so large a business. The number of spindles running, had been increased four fold. And the fabrics, like our agricultural products were detained at home for fear of maritime capture. Immense cargoes of Calcutta and Madras fabrics, then in vogue, had been imported just before the war broke out, in anticipation of coming difficulties, and the ware houses were crowded with the untouched bales, during the whole war. The same was true of the manikins, and crapes and teas of China. Add to this, the facilities for smuggling, on the Canada frontier, were not unimproved by the enterprising dealers on both sides of the line. Warehouses were erected with one door opening upon the Canada side, and the other opening into the States. Add to all this, the British occupancy of Castine, on the Coast of Maine, for many months, strange as it may seem, had deluged the country with the fabrics of Great Britain. The immense auction sales in the eastern cities, with purchasers, including speculators, from all parts of the United States, from Maine to Georgia, told the open secret of our abundance of merchandise. Paradoxical as it may seem, the rage for speculation increased, with every increase of the article to be speculated in. The auction sales of cargoes, and in proportion to the magnitude of them, as blazoned in the circulars and newspaper advertisements, attracted rival speculators from all quarters, to bid against each other, and enhance the price. If the sales amounted to a million of dollars, the prices went up higher than if they had stopped at half a million for want of more merchandise. The auctions—for everything imported, manufactured, or captured by privateers, went under the hammer in the first place—the auctions were the carnivals of congregated speculators, then, mutually inflaming their spirit of speculation, by the maddening boldness of their rival bids. The merchant that had just been selling, at an immense profit, a given article at, say, 75 cents, was emboldened thereby, and by the bids of rival speculators, to lay in a large stock of the same article, at 100 or 1.25. After selling this, at a large advance, he was ready to invest again, in the same article, at a still larger price. And this was called "making money." Goods were carted overland, (to escape capture) from Boston to Baltimore, and a month later, from Baltimore back to Boston again, at an advanced price. To save expenses of cartage, large purchases were made and left on storage, sold again, re-sold, and not touched, just as gold is bought and sold in Wall Street, now.

We know of a lot of coffee that was thus bought and sold, without being removed, sixteen times in twelve months, the purchasers severally residing in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The article having doubled in price, twice, was then sold, at last, to a bona fide purchaser, at less than the first cost.

The writer is not drawing his pictures from imagination, nor from statistical tables. Nor does he exaggerate. He describes what he witnessed, and with a vivid memory of transactions with which he was familiar.

This was reacted the climax described at the beginning of this article. Now for the sequel. When flour reached \$16 and molasses 1.50 at wholesale, men began to reflect, and to enquire—What is to be the end of this race? How are consumers to become purchasers at these prices? Is not the thing an impossibility? Even bank note vendors began to ask the value of their own peculiar product. What is

the dollar worth when, with it, the holder of it can hardly purchase his daily bread? What will it be worth when \$200 or even \$500 will not suffice to do this; as the rise of prices goes on?

There came a pause. It was not scarcity—it was not the depreciation of the paper currency below specie, that had thus raised the prices. What could it be? Was there really any foundation for it?

Our commissioners, Messrs. Adams, Clay, Bayard, Gallatin, and Russell, were negotiating with the British commissioners at Ghent. What if they should conclude a peace? What would prices of merchandise be then? Who can tell? A breath of rumor—premature, though it was—produced the explosion. All wished to sell. Nobody would buy. There was silence among the dealers for nearly a week. Then came the crash! Flour fell, in one day, from \$16 to \$7—Molasses from 1.50 to 75, and other things in proportion. Everybody almost, in business, failed, the delusion was over, and men began to be sane again.

The Present. Is it a Parallel?

The question naturally arises, and it is an exceedingly interesting one, how far the high and increasing prices of the year past, so strikingly resembling the phenomena of fifty years ago, are attributable to the same cause, to the spirit of wild speculation, mainly, rather than to natural, normal causes, such as the scarcity of merchandise, the depreciation of paper below specie, or the decline of public credit.

The description we have given of the scenes of fifty years ago was penned before the recent decline of gold, and trembling in the prices of country products, yet under a vague apprehension of such events, occasioned by the similarity between the recent sudden rise and that of fifty years ago, so quickly followed, in that instance, by an equally sudden decline.

In reference to the rise of gold, in our time, the N. Y. *Evening Post*, just before the recent decline, had published a very sensible article, which we here copy:

"Faro in Wall Street."

"The late currency rates of gold have not been produced by normal causes. We may admit some foundation for a difference between paper money and gold, but nothing like that which has prevailed for many months past. It is not possible, neither is it necessary, to ascertain precisely how much of the premium in currency may rest on real, and how much on fictitious grounds; but a comparison of the present rate with that of a previous time when it was much lower, must lead to one of the two conclusions, viz: that it is now very much above, or was then very much below what any real grounds may be supposed to justify."

"In the latter part of May, the quotations were about 180. On the announcement of Mr. Chase's resignation, July 2, they rose to 260. There was no expansion of currency to produce this: there was no new revolutionary alarm, no circumstance whatever to injure the public credit. If any change of policy in the Treasury was signified, it was that of contraction, not of expansion. Our conclusion is, then, that this rise of one hundred per cent. on the part of gold is a pure fiction, and nothing else. It is an effect not brought about or assisted by any general emotion of the public mind. It was not participated in, by the people. Popular confidence in the government and in our military situation was stronger on the 24 of July than in the latter part of May."

"Reducing the fact to its actual history and proportions, this rise in the currency price of gold was brought about by a small knot of the most desperate gamblers that ever sat around a faro table. They might not number above fifty men, all told. Of these fifty, probably not five possess a bona fide capital of three thousand dollars each, and the united capital of all is doubtless below a thousand dollars a head. The business that can be conducted on such limited means must be very small. There is no necessity of its being large, to make a quotation. A single ten dollar piece is as good as ten thousand, for that purpose. The case dwindles then to this—that a few bad men in Wall street, are the authors, instigators and supporters of all the injuries that result from the nominal currency price at which they can manage to quote gold. To these is chargeable the enormous increase of the public debt consequent on the high price of provisions, and all the terrors of starvation in the midst of plenty which stare in the face of laboring classes of our people. It is to them that we owe the increase of miners' wages and the double cost of fuel. It is to them that we owe the double cost of meats, and all the necessities of life."

"And what is the extent of trade carried on by them? Do they sell five thousand dollars a day? Or, if they sell an hundred thousand, is it not by passing the same bag twenty times from hand to hand, for no other purpose than to give the appearance of large transactions, when in fact there may be no transactions at all? Of the two hundred and fifty millions of coin, this day in the country, these faro dealers have in their hands at any one time probably not over ten thousand dollars; and it is with this shadow of substance that they contrive to derange the business of the whole country, and by the help of traitors in disguise to imperil the life of the nation."

"We have seen that it does not matter what laws are passed or repealed, they manage to stir up new alarms and to keep alive a mischievous agitation. All men of true self-respect have long since abandoned the speculation in gold. Persons possessing capital to lose, do not engage in such dangerous risks. A victory on the James, or a judicious move in the Treasury, or a war in Europe, may sink the nominal quotations of gold a hundred per cent. in twenty-four hours. What class of men but those who are accustomed to the desperate chances of the faro table, would expose their property to a liability like this?"

Faro Elsewhere.

So far the statements of the *Evening Post* go, they are, we doubt not, essentially correct.

But has the evil been confined to operations in gold? Are the gold gamblers in Wall street, the only participants in faro game? Have there not been gamblers in merchandise as well as in gold? While the operations in gold have been stimulating those in merchandise, have not the operations in merchandise stimulated those in gold? Have not the deleterious influences been reciprocal? If the rise of gold enhances the price of flour, why should not the rise of flour enhance the price of gold? With gold we measure the value of flour. With flour we also measure the relative value of gold. Especially is this true when business is transacted in paper currency, unconvertible into gold. The relative value of paper currency is measured and estimated in the same manner, and in the same ratio, so far, at least, as any reasonable and equitable proportion is maintained, which is not always the case. Gold, paper, merchandise, each and all, are "high" or "low" only relatively, or in the comparison with each other. Together, the three form a triangle, whereof the three sides should be equal, but are not always so.

How is it with the Bank Directors and the Banks? Is the faro table unknown there? Who furnish the speculators with funds wherewith to enhance prices? Who are confederate with them in their speculations? Who, but the operators of the non-specie paying banks? The rise of gold is attributed to the expansion of the paper currency, but how, why, and by whom, is the paper currency expanded? Has not nine tenths of it come from issues to the speculators by the banks—chiefly by the Old State chartered banks, whose issues Mr. Chase proposed to restrict by taxation, but Congress refused. And now the ruinous expansion of the currency is charged upon Mr. Chase, who predicted what we now witness, and proposed measures which, if adopted by Congress, would have done something toward averting it.

The Moral.

To all concerned, to Bank directors, to sellers, to consumers, we say, the rise whether of gold or of merchandizes, of houses and rents, has its bounds, beyond which it cannot pass. The highest point of culmination reached—(and is it not nearly reached now?) the operation must cease. With the cessation, the reaction must come. Prices at the highest point reached by speculation, cannot long remain stationary. They must decline, and commonly they come down suddenly, with a crash, wrecking the fortunes of thousands.

"Stand from Under!"

The sailor, aloft, having occasion to throw down something weighty, on deck, cries out, "Stand from under!" Those beneath him, stepping away hastily, respond—"Let go!" and down comes the burden.

To all concerned, we say, "Stand from under." The long accumulating burden must be thrown down from the high places of commerce and of finance, before long. The crash must come. Already, the decline of gold and the trembling prices of products, are premonitory signs of the incoming future. Their voice is—"Stand from under." Let all the people step aside and answer "Let go!"

Have Patience.

But do not expect a pecuniary millennium from the return of low prices, though it will be a relief. Yet money will then be scarce, and business dull, for a long time. One extreme follows another. Such are the fruits of alternate expansions and contractions to which all paper currencies are subject.

BOOKS AND PUBLISHERS.

SAVAGE AFRICA: Being the narrative of a tour in Equatorial, South-Western and North-Western Africa; with notes on the habits of the Gorilla; on the existence of unicorns and tailed men; on the slave-trade; on the origin, character, capabilities of the negro; and on the future civilization of Western Africa. By W. Winwood Read, Fellow of the Geographical and Anthropological Societies of London, and corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Paris. With illustrations and a map. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1864.

The above is the title of a work fitted to take its place along with Captain Speke's in regard to Africa. It is full of information and interest, and we will have in view a more detailed exhibition and criticism of its pages.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE, by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman, &c. Harper and Brothers.

Those who have read John Halifax, by Miss Muloch, may be sure of finding a work of interest and value, noble thought and sentiment, in this volume.

CAXTONIANA: A series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart, author of the Caxtons, Paul Clifford, &c. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1864.

A book worth reading. The literary criticisms on books and authors are thoughtful, and well written. The essays are the fruit of wide and varied knowledge of books, and things, and observation of mankind.

VERY HARD CASH. By Charles Reade, Author of Never too late to Mend. With illustration. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1864.

This book promises to be pure gold, and those persons who have perused 'Never too late to Mend,' will expect possession of a rich place, and will not be disappointed.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVREURE: A Biography and Autobiography. James Redpath, Publisher, Boston.

An exceedingly valuable historical memoir of one of the noblest men and saddest tragedies ever developed in a world lying in wickedness. Mr. Redpath has also done good service in publishing a series of books for the camps, for the use, especially, of our soldiers. Among them are "Hospital Sketches," "Voyage to Lilliput," "Picket Duty," and other admirable volumes.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—Harper's for August is out already, opening with an elaborate illustrated article compiled from Winwood's work on "Savage Africa," under the title, "A Club-man in Africa." A biography of "Theodosia Burr," a very interesting account of "The Military Hospitals at Fortress Monroe," illustrated with numerous engravings; a report of "The Shakespeare Tercentenary," with some remarks on the different portraits of dramatist; a continuation of Miss Muloch's story, "The Unkind Word;" the conclusion of Thackeray's "Denis Duval;" an agricultural sketch called "Woman on the Farm;" "The Bend" and "On the Right Footing." Poetry is represented by stanzas called "Missing," "Broken Images" and "The Sisters." Directions as to the "Treatment of the Apparently Drowned" are given with explanatory illustrations. Dickens furnishes three additional chapters of "Our Mutual Friend." The usual "Monthly Record," and Editors "Easy Chair" and "Drawer" conclude the number.

The Freedom Club, of Worcester, Mass. after a discussion of the President's veto of the Reconstruction bill, adopted, unanimously, the following Resolutions:

I. Resolved, That at this first meeting of the Freedom Club, after the late extraordinary Proclamation by the President, withholding his signature from the most important and far-reaching Bill of the late session of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Bill,—patriotism commands that we record our deliberate judgment of this assumption of power by the National Executive, at a juncture so critical, and we hereby affirm our honest conviction, That said Proclamation is either an act of political dishonesty, or that the President is willing to have it known that he does not choose to be governed by the laws of Congress, but to be a law to himself, and to unite unwarrantably in his own person the function of legislation with that of the Executive.

II. Resolved, That whether we consider the singular evasive terms in which his refusal to sign the Bill is set forth; or the virtual contempt of Congress as the supreme law-making power of the nation; or the denial of "the constitutional competency of Congress to abolish slavery in the Rebel States;"—Or whether we consider the unbecoming preference expressed for his own plan of restoration, independent of and unwarranted by either Congress or the Constitution; or whether we consider his absolute declaration that he is "unprepared by a formal approval of this Bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration," or to allow that the governments already installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, after his own plan of amnesty, shall be set aside—in whatever respects we regard this unprecedented proclamation, we hold that it should have the unqualified disapproval of every friend of American Freedom, without distinction of party.

III. Resolved, That we earnestly implore the intelligent author and supporters of this Bill in the Senate and House of Representatives, at once to enlighten the people in respect to the character and effect of the President's Proclamation, and to show before them the extreme peril to the Republic, from such a permitted usurpation of power.—*Worcester Transcript.*

THE NEWS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL,
Vetoed by the President.

The following is the Bill which the President refused to sign, giving his reasons in a Proclamation, dated July 8, as published in last week's Principia.

A BILL to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the States declared in Rebellion against the United States, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for each a Provisional Governor, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a Brigadier-General of volunteers, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such State, until a State Government therein shall be recognized as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the Provisional Governor shall direct the Marshal of the U. States, as speedily as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enroll all white male citizens of the United States, resident in the State in their respective counties, and to request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in his enrollment to designate those who take and those who refuse to take that oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the Provisional Governor; and if the persons taking that oath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, he shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a Convention charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the re-establishment of a State Government subject to and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Convention shall consist of as many members as both houses of the last constitutional State Legislature apportioned by the provisional governor or among the counties, parishes or districts of the State, in proportion to the white population returned as electors by the marshal, in compliance with the provisions of this act. The provisional governor shall, by proclama-

tion, declare the number of delegates to be elected by each county, parish, or election district; name a day of election not less than thirty days thereafter; designate the place of voting in each county, parish, or election district, conforming as nearly as may be convenient to the places used in the State elections next preceding the Rebellion; appoint one or more commissioners to hold the election at each place of voting and provide an adequate force to keep the peace during the election.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the delegates shall be elected by the loyal white male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years, and resident at the time in the county, parish, or district in which they shall offer to vote, and enrolled as aforesaid or absent in the military service of the United States, and who shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form contained in the act of Congress of July 2, 1862; and all such citizens of the United States who are in the military service of the United States shall vote at the headquarters of their respective commands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Provisional Governor for the taking and return of their votes; but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the Rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall vote or be eligible to be elected as delegate at such election.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioners, or either of them, shall hold the election in conformity with this act, and so far as may be consistent therewith, shall proceed in the manner used in the State, prior to the rebellion. The oath of allegiance shall be taken and subscribed on the poll-book, by every voter, in the form above prescribed, but every person known by or proved to the Commissioners to have held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the Rebel usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded though he offer to take the oath; and in case any person who shall have borne arms against the United States shall offer to vote, he shall be deemed to have borne arms voluntarily, unless he shall prove the contrary, by the testimony of a qualified voter. The poll-book, showing the name and oath of each voter, shall be returned to the Provisional Governor by the Commissioners of election, or the one acting, and the Provisional Governor shall canvass such returns, and declare the person having the highest number of votes elected.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Provisional Governor shall, by Proclamation, convene the delegates elected as aforesaid at the capital of the State, on a day not more than three months after the election, giving at least thirty days' notice of such day. In case the said capital shall in his judgment be unfit he shall in his proclamation appoint another place. He shall preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and administer to each delegate before taking his seat in the Convention, the oath of allegiance to the United States in the form above prescribed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions, hereby prescribed by the United States, in the execution of the constitutional duty to guarantee a republican form of government to every State, and incorporate them in the Constitution of the State, that is to say:

First. No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or confederate, under the sanction of the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the legislature, or governor.

Second. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

Third. No debt, State or confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when the Convention shall have adopted those provisions it shall proceed to re-establish a republican form of government, and ordain a Constitution containing those provisions which, when adopted, the Convention shall by ordinance provide for submitting to the people of the State entitled to vote under this law, at an election to be held in the manner prescribed by the act for the election of delegates, but at a time and place named by the Convention, at which election the said electors, and none others, shall vote directly for or against such Constitution and form of State Government, and the returns of said election shall be made to the Provisional Governor, who shall canvass the same, in the presence of the electors, and if a majority of the votes cast be for the Constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the Government so established, and the other, as the constitutional Government of the State, and from the date of such recognition, and not before, Senators, and Representatives, and Electors for President and Vice-President, may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the Convention shall refuse to re-establish the State Government on the conditions aforesaid, the Provisional Governor shall declare it dissolved; but it shall be the duty of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the people of the State entitled to vote under this act, in number not less than a majority of those enrolled, as aforesaid, are willing to re-establish a State Government on the conditions aforesaid, to direct the Provisional Governor to order another election of delegates to a Convention for this purpose, and in the manner prescribed in this act, and to proceed in all respects as hereinbefore provided, either to dissolve the Convention or to certify the State Government re-established by it to the President.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That, until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government, the Provisional Governor in each of said States shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State Government was overthrown by the Rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the

qualifications of voters under this law for delegates to the Convention. The President shall appoint such officers provided for by the laws of the State when the Government was overthrown as he may find necessary to the civil administration of the State, all which officers shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments provided by the State laws for such officers.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That, until the recognition of a State Government as aforesaid, the Provisional Governor shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, cause to be assessed, levied, and collected, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State Government thereof, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State, as nearly as may be; and the officers appointed, as aforesaid, are vested with all powers of levying and collecting such taxes, by distress or sale, as were vested in any officers or tribunals of the State Government aforesaid, for those purposes. The proceeds of such taxes shall be accounted for to the Provisional Governor, and be by him applied to the expenses of the administration of the laws in such State, subject to the direction of the President, and the surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such State, to be paid to the State upon an appropriation therefor, to be made when a republican form of government shall be recognized therein by the United States.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons held to involuntary service or labor in the States aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty under pretense of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on habeas corpus, discharge them.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than \$1,500, and be imprisoned for not less than five nor more than 20 years.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall thereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel in the Rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

THE WAR.

The Rebel Raid Ended.—The leading feature of the war news, since our last, up to the time of our present writing, consists in additional particulars concerning the late rebel raid into Maryland, its termination by the sudden return of the rebel forces across the Potomac with their booty, and the preparations said to be on foot for a pursuit after them. So far as yet appears, there are no grounds for expecting that they will be seriously interrupted in their flight, southward, by any forces sent from the North, or from the Seat of Government.

Accounts and estimates of the numbers of the invaders are nearly as conflicting as ever. So far from foreseeing probable military movements beforehand, or even knowing anything definite about them, while in progress, and within a few miles of the Capital, our official guardians seem equally ignorant or uncommunicative, afterwards, in respect to what has transpired.

A few characteristic items may give our readers some idea of what has been taking place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12th.
Great excitement prevails. Two mail trains, in succession, have been taken by the rebels. In one of them Gen. Franklin and four other officers were captured and taken away. A lady pointed out Gen. Franklin to the rebel officers. Gunpowder bridge was set on fire and burned. The wildest rumors of the capture of Washington are afloat.

BALTIMORE, July 12th.
All the wires are down. Nothing is known, here, of the state of things in Washington. There are rumors that the Union forces are again in possession of Frederickburg, and that the enemy are moving toward the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 13th.
Trains will be running again, to-morrow. Telegraph communication will also be resumed. The telegraph to Annapolis is working all right.

During the stay of the rebels in the neighborhood of Randalltown, they robbed everybody indiscriminately, not only of horses and cattle, but of watches, and money, and clothing.

Several rebel sympathizers pleaded for exemption, but it was all of no avail. All were commanded to "stand and deliver."

WASHINGTON, July 14th.
The great rebel raid is over. It is now positively known that the principal portion of the troops have disappeared from before our fortifications, and are now in full retreat for the Potomac, if they have not already recrossed that river. Reconnoissances made at a late hour last night and early this morning are conclusive as to this important fact. A charge was made upon the enemy, in front of Fort Stevens, last night, and our line was advanced beyond the house of F. P. Blair, Sr., thus driving the rebels from their position. In this charge we had 300 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss exceeded ours.

Accounts differ greatly as to the precise number of the invading army, it having been placed as high as fifty, and as low as fifteen thousand. The latter is probably nearer the mark. Twenty thousand will cover it, it is thought, the entire rebel force that crossed the Potomac, although it may have exceeded that. One thing is certain, that the rebels developed their main army in the fight at Monocacy Bridge, thanks to the veterans of the Third Division, Sixth Corps; who compelled them to show their force, and only fell back after the rebels brought to the attack four lines of battle, nor even then were they

repulsed; but Gen. Wallace, on perceiving that the rebels had flanked them, gave the order to retreat. Capt. Smith, Acting A. G. to Gen. Ricketts, says their loss in killed and wounded is upward of thirteen hundred. The list of missing has not yet been returned. This statement proves how stubbornly they contested the ground.

BALTIMORE, July 14th.
GEN. FRANKLIN has escaped from the enemy, and has arrived in this city.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.
On their retreat through the upper portion of Montgomery County, the rebels swept off nearly all the horses and cattle, and many of them stole women's and children's clothing and other personal effects. The stores were also plundered. It is not positively known whether all the rebels have crossed the Potomac; the reports being conflicting. It is certain, however, that small parties of them have re-entered Virginia, and are travelling with their plunder over the various roads leading through Loudon County toward Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. A large force of our troops is in pursuit.

Georgia.—CHATTANOOGA, July 10th, 1864.
Unofficial advices have reached this city that a large proportion of Sherman's forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochee, and that at least 2,000 of Hardee's corps have been gobbled by the Great Flanker. Indeed, rumor sets the figures at not less than 5,000; but, as we never deal in sensations, we place them at 2,000.

Johnson is still "drawing" Sherman. He will soon have him in Atlanta. It is with sincere regret that we learn that Col. Frank Sherman, Chief of Gen. Howard's staff, is a prisoner. Col. Sherman is from Chicago, and is as well and favorably known as any man in the North West.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, July 11th, 1864.
The Rebels turned the railroad bridge, and also the common road bridge across the Chattahoochee River, yesterday morning.

Gen. Sherman has crossed the river above and below the bridges, and effected a secure lodgment on the south bank.

The Rebels have abandoned their strong fortifications on Chattahoochee Heights, commanding the bridge, being again effectually flanked. It is uncertain in what direction they have gone.

Our communications are in a favorable condition. No Rebel cavalry are near the road in force.

Arkansas.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes that since the return of Gen. Carr's forces to Clarendon from a successful pursuit of the rebels, bringing 200 prisoners, the situation had not materially changed. The prospects for active operations were not favorable.

South Carolina.—An expedition has been made up the North Edisto; a battery on James Island captured, but afterward relinquished, and an unsuccessful attack made on Fort Johnson. Of the assault at James Island, the following particulars are given, highly creditable to the colored troops.

The Thirty-third United States colored infantry, and the One Hundred Third New York, were placed in the advance. When they arrived very near the fort the rebels opened with two brass field pieces, with canister, creating considerable havoc and causing some confusion. The Fifty-fifth Massachusetts had been formed in line for the purpose of charging on the fort, and as soon as the fire had been drawn they advanced at double quick. There was a delicate duty to perform; for they had to charge through retreating white and black troops, in the face of a murderous fire. But they never flinched. The rebel fire was quite high, and nearly all who were wounded were hit in the head. With a shout and the intrepidity of veterans they rushed over the parapet, driving the rebel forces before them into the woods, and capturing the two guns. As this was the first time this regiment was ever under a hot fire, their conduct was especially praiseworthy. They have nobly sustained the reputation won for the Massachusetts colored troops by the Fifty-fourth at Wagner and at Olmsted.

The above is from the N. Y. Herald.

LATER.
Call for Five Hundred Thousand Men.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18, 1864.
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, By the act, approved July 4, 1864, entitled, "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service, and "that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a country not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled."

And whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the Rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present Rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under the calls for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct that, immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall

be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof, of which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto [L. S.] set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The recent raid.—There is no further intelligence concerning the late rebel raid in Maryland. The probability is that the entire forces of the enemy have recrossed the Potomac, and are rapidly retreating into Virginia with their spoils.

Encouraging from Georgia.—The news from General Sherman's army is encouraging, though derived from rebel sources. Dispatches from Atlanta to the Richmond papers, dated the 13th inst., state that a portion of General Sherman's army is on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, Sherman's headquarters being at or near Vining station. The tenor of these dispatches is one of unmistakable alarm; and they virtually admit the extreme probability of the speedy capture of Atlanta. "The Atlanta Confederacy" declares the city in imminent danger and peril, and says the city has been, "purposely thrown in the way of" Sherman, to act as a check to his further progress. Governor Brown, of Georgia, had issued a proclamation calling upon every one between the ages of sixteen and forty-five to report at Atlanta.

Louisiana.—Advices from New Orleans to the 30th show that Gen. Canby is actively organizing a movement against the rebel position near Morganza, where the fortifications now form the key to the Red River country, and command some six miles of the Mississippi. The rebels hold the west bank of the Atchafalaya river with a large force. General Ullmann has been placed in command of the negro troops at Morganza, and is expected to prevent the rebels from crossing the river at low water. Gen. Reynolds is placed in command of the corps near Morganza.

Guerrillas are reported as very troublesome in Missouri. General Rosecrans has issued an address to the people of Northern Missouri, stating that they had deceived him; had violated their pledges, and used the arms with which he had furnished them against the federal forces, and that nothing is now left for them but to wholly renounce and help exterminate the common enemy.

Rebel demonstrations in Maine.—A small party of Rebels, who came from St. Johns, N.B. last Monday attempted to rob the bank at Calais, Me. They were prevented, however, and three of them were locked up. Their leader was a Capt. Collins of the 14th Mississippi regiment. According to their story, they expected others to be there to assist, but they did not arrive.

The Florida not discovered.—Those war steamers which were sent in search of the Florida are returning to this and other ports, and report no trace of her in the latitudes through which they were ordered to cruise, where they were there, at least.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Awful Railroad Catastrophe.—Over one hundred persons killed and wounded. LACKAWANNA, Friday, July 15, 1864.

A train with about 850 Rebel prisoners, on their way to the camp at Elmira, collided with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's train, between here and Shohola, this afternoon, killing and wounding a large number—reported at over 100.

The train with the prisoners should have left Jersey City this morning at 4:30, but was delayed and thrown out of time one hour by the Captain of the Guard, who returned to the vessel on which they came from City Point, to hunt up three prisoners, who had escaped from him.

The coal train was on its way from the Hawley Branch to Port Jervis, and neglected to ascertain that the other train was behind time, and went on, striking the latter at a crooked part of the road, where the engineer could not see far enough ahead to avoid the casualty.

Further particulars:
When the trains came in sight of each other, they could not have been much more than one hundred yards apart, the drivers not having time even to reverse their engines and jump off, before death was upon them; the driver of the passenger train named Wm. Ingram, and his fireman, named Tuttle, being both taken off the engine dead as was the fireman of the coal engine, named Philo. Prentiss.

The shock was tremendous, and its results awful, though fortunately neither of the engines left the line. The tender of the passenger engine was turned up on end, the wood for fuel being thrown in front, and burying the driver and fireman before named. The first car, of course, was utterly destroyed, being jammed as a spectator described it to us, into a space less than six feet, while to complete its demolition, the tender that had been tipped on end fell back on its roof. It contained 37 men, some of whom were on the platform at the time of the collision, and from its wreck 36 were taken out dead, only one man escaping with his life by falling between the platforms to the earth. Three of the cars all were totally destroyed, and seven or eight of them so much broken as to be entirely useless, and it was in these cars that the greatest loss of life occurred; for when the collision took place two Union soldiers were placed as sentinels at each door on the platforms of each car, which were also occupied by some of the Rebels beguiling the way by conversation with the sentry. Of the men thus standing all were immediately killed, save one or two.

As soon as possible, the survivors set to work under the guidance of the Captain in charge of the body to extricate the dying and wounded from their fearful position, and, in the mean time, word was sent to Shohola, apprising the authorities there of the state of things, who immediately telegraphed for assistance to Port Jervis, whence, in a short time, Hugh Riddle, eq., District Superintendent, arrived on the scene of disaster in a relief train, with three surgeons to attend to the injured. The scene is described by those who escaped as most appalling, the road blocked up with debris,

car piled upon car, in the most indescribable confusion, the bodies of those thrown from their covering the road at every step, the flying dust and blinding smoke from the quenching fires, the noise of the escaping steam, and, above all, the fearful groans and heart rending cries of the injured and expiring, will never be forgotten. Some of the corpses were shockingly mutilated, heads completely crushed, bodies transfixed, impaled on timbers or iron rods, or smashed between the colliding beams, while one man was discovered dead, sitting on top of the upturned tender, in grotesque and ghastly mockery of the scene around him.

When the cries of the last wounded had directed the searchers to his place of imprisonment, and the last corpse removed from its temporary tomb, it was found that the victims numbered 16 Union men and 44 Rebels, dead; while the wounded numbered about 120, some of them wounded mortally—indeed four have since died, and a number of others cannot be expected to recover. T. J. Ridgway, esq., Associate Judge of Pike County, was soon on the spot, and, after a consultation with Mr. Riddle and the officer in command of the men, a jury was impaneled and an inquest held; after which a large trench was dug by the soldiers and the railway employees, 76 feet long, 8 feet wide and 6 feet deep, in which the bodies were at once interred in boxes, hastily constructed—one being allotted to four Rebels and one to each Union soldier. The wounded were conveyed as soon as possible to Shohola, where they met with every attention and aid that surgical skill could suggest and the limited accommodation permit, from Drs. Appleby, Hardenberg, Cooper, Deborn, Lawrence and Walsh, assisted by a number of volunteers from the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

The ladies of the vicinity also were unwearied in rendering those kind offices which womanly tenderness alone knows how to bestow, besides bringing soups, jellies, and other delicacies so grateful to the parched and fevered patient. The names of these good Samaritans, so far as we could ascertain—though if we do injustice by omitting any that should be mentioned we sincerely regret it—are Mesdames Loftus, Deborn, Halbut, Kelsall, Johnson, Bross, Harwood, Gardner, Spring, and Misses Skinner, Bross and Hamilton.

The line was cleared on Friday night, and on Saturday morning early the officer in command proceeded with the rest of the men to Elmira, taking with him most of the wounded, seven or eight of them cases requiring amputation, which could not be performed at Shohola, and the others more or less severely injured, leaving only twenty-two of the worst cases at Shohola, of which, as before stated, four died on Saturday and were buried with the rest in the trench in the wood between the road and the river.

Serious conflagration in Brooklyn.

—One of the most destructive conflagrations we have had for a long time occurred last Friday, in Brooklyn, at the foot of Jerusalem street. The fire originated in a warehouse occupied by Messrs. Jackson & Woodruff, which was filled with inflammable goods of every description, consisting of nitrate of soda, guano, petroleum, &c. As the fire communicated to the nitrate of soda terrific explosions occurred, which alarmed the whole city, and caused considerable damage for blocks around, tearing down ceilings, smashing in windows, and in one instance demolishing one side of a building a quarter of a mile off. The fire raged furiously for several hours, destroying a vast amount of property, and, as the explosions followed in quick succession, rendering it extremely dangerous for any one in the vicinity. Several of the firemen and workmen were more or less injured; but no one was killed. The fire also communicated to several vessels lying at the dock, which could not be got out in time; but on all but one the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The Helena, a Hamburg brig, was totally consumed. The shipping was in imminent danger, but, owing to the assistance given by the tugs and other boats, escaped the threatened danger. The greatest consternation prevailed, and many conflicting rumors were set afloat about the Russian fire being on fire and firing into the city, a rebel gunboat shelling it, &c.; but the facts, though bad enough, would not bear them out. The loss is estimated to be about one million dollars, part of which is covered by insurance, though not all. The greatest credit is due to the firemen and harbor police for the very efficient and rendered in subduing the flames and saving property.

Fire in St. Louis.—Six steamboats were destroyed by fire at St. Louis, Friday morning. It is supposed that the loss will reach half a million of dollars.

France, Mexico and the United States.—The *Courrier du Dimanche* of Paris publishes the following circular letter addressed by M. Drouyn de L'huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the agents of the empire abroad, respecting the relations of France to the United States. This letter is a sequel to the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton with regard to the Mexican question.

"PARIS, May 7, 1864.
"Mr. Dayton has called on me to read to me a despatch addressed to him by the Secretary of States of the Union, in order to define the responsibility of the Government of Washington, and to show that a vote of the House of Representatives, or of the Senate, or even of the two Houses, while it naturally recommends itself to the attention of the government, did not oblige it to modify its policy and take from it its liberty of action. Mr. Seward sees no reason to follow, in the Mexican question a line of conduct other than that which he had adopted heretofore; and it is his disposition should happen to be modified, we should be directly and in good time informed of its resolution and its motives."

"I have replied to Mr. Dayton that in the opinion of the government of the Emperor nothing could justify this change; that our confidence in the wisdom and enlightenment of the American cabinet was too great to permit us to suppose it to have any idea of compromising, by thoughtless action, the true interest of the United States. While expressing to Mr. Dayton the entire satisfaction, which the assurances, he was charged with giving to us caused to the government of the Emperor, I added that I thought, in effect, that, even from the point of view of the United States, the choice could not be doubtful between the establishment in Mexico of a stable and regular government, and the perpetuation of an anarchy of which they had been the first to suffer and to point out the great inconvenience."

"The reorganization of a vast country which, after the restoration of order and security, is expected to play an important economical part

in the world, would be, for the United States especially, a real source of advantage, since it would open a new market to them from which they, because of their proximity, would profit more than others.

"The prosperity of Mexico would, therefore, agree with their rightly understood interests, and I certainly do not believe that the government of Washington could misunderstand this truth."

"DROUYN DE L'HUYS."

The Colored Orphan Asylum.—For many years the more prominent and enterprising among the colored ladies of this city have maintained an association to raise funds for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum. Their method of doing this has been the holding of yearly fairs, which have been largely patronized by many of our wealthy and benevolent citizens. The Colored Orphan Asylum having by this and other means reached a basis which it is hoped will prove self-supporting, we are requested to return the earnest thanks of these ladies to the public for the generous support given during the most trying and critical periods of the asylum's history.

We learn that this association will still be maintained, and that it will now turn its attention to the battlefield, and we trust that its energy, enterprise and devotion, will be as promptly seconded and as generously supported by the public in the future as they have in the past. The proceeds of the last Fair, held a few weeks back, are as follows:

Contributions received in money.....\$1875.21
Realized from Fair and Festival.....1360.59

Whole amount received.....\$3235.80
Total expenses for goods, Hall hire, &c. 1918.93
Paid to the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum.....2220.17

Mrs. EMELINE, Directress.
Mrs. CHARLES L. REASON, Treasurer.
Miss FANNY TOMPKINS, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Eina*, *Australasian*, *Caledonia*, *America*, and *Damascus*, have arrived. European news is to the 8th.

Rumors unfavorable to Gen. Grant were prevalent in England, and caused a rise of two or three per cent. in the Confederate Loan.

An Imperial Commission recently visited the *Kearsarge* to inspect and report upon her armament. The official visit is said to have taken place on the 1st of July, and among the visitors, it is surmised, was the *Emperor himself*. The combat between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, like that between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare. The *Kearsarge* has left Cherbourg, and arrived at Dover. The *Sacramento* has arrived at Cherbourg. The report that the *Yddo*, recently built at Bordeaux, was to be commanded by Semmes, is contradicted; and she is now said to have been purchased by the Prussians.

Two boarding-house keepers—one residing in Liverpool, and the other in London—have been committed for trial on charges of having violated the Foreign Enlistment Act, by engaging men for service on board the Confederate steamers *Georgia* and *Rappahannock*. Both prisoners have been admitted to bail.

Hostilities between the Danes and the German Powers were re-opened on the 26th of June. On the 29th the Prussians succeeded in capturing the Island of Alsén, with nearly 3,000 prisoners. Two small Danish vessels were blown up to prevent capture, and the iron-clad *Rolf Krake* was injured. The Government of Denmark have sent Prince John of Glücksburg, the youngest brother of the King, to Berlin to treat for peace. A dispatch from Copenhagen states that Denmark offers to enter into the German Confederacy. Pending the negotiations for peace, hostilities were to be suspended.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st of July, the Oxford University Test Bill was rejected by a vote of 171 against 173, a majority of 2 against the Government.

A fierce party spirit is evinced in the progress of debate on a motion of Disraeli for a vote of censure against the Ministry. It is expected that a vote will soon be reached, and that the Government will have a majority of only four.

The Taepings in China have again met with very serious losses, Major Gordon having captured two of their chief cities. It is commonly believed that the Chinese rebellion is nearly over.

Mexico.—Mexican news is to the 2nd inst. A military commission is appointed to arrange for the organization of the new Imperial army. The Emperor has appointed Don Francisco Morgan to announce his accession to the throne of Mexico at the courts of St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Copenhagen. A minister is also named to Turin. Several resignations had taken place in one or two departments of the civil administration. A grand ball had been given in honor of the Emperor and Empress by Gen. Bazaine. It is described as having been an affair of refined taste and magnificence. The communication between Toluca and Morelia has again been interrupted by the troops of Juarez. The Spanish Consul at Oaxaca was murdered on the 20th of May. The murderer was surrendered by the Government of Juarez to be hung.

Central and South America.—By the arrival of the *Illinois* we are in possession of news from Central and South America. There is a report that France asks reparation for the insults offered to her Consul at Panama, while M. Salazar, the Spanish Commissioner to Peru, was his guest. From Peru there is intelligence of active naval and military preparations in view of the Chincha Island difficulty with Spain, resulting in war between the two countries. Chili is prepared to back her sister republic to the fullest extent; and Chilean recruits both for the Peruvian army and navy have already gone forward. Ecuador, it is alleged, is more subservient to Spanish interests.

West Indies.—The *Turk's Island Royal Standard* gives, in a late number, a review of the war from the later part of March to the end of May. According to this account, the Spanish cause is on the wane. The Spaniards, on Easter Sunday, met with a serious repulse at Porto Plata. San Cristobal was, on the 19th of April, taken possession of by 5,600 Spanish troops, but after five days they were compelled again to evacuate the place. It is believed that many of the captured natives are being sold by the Spanish authorities into Slavery in Cuba.

Family Miscellany.

HUMAN ANGELS.

Hand in hand with angels,
Through the world we go;
Brighter eyes are on us
Than we, blind ones, know!
Tenderer voices cheer us
Than we, deaf, will own—
Never, walking heavenward,
Can we walk alone.

Hand in hand with angels,
In the busy street,
By the winter hearth-fires,
Everywhere, we meet—
Though unfledged and songless—
Birds of Paradise;
Heaven looks at us, daily,
Out of human eyes.

Hand in hand with angels,
Walking every day;
How the chain may lengthen,
None of us can say;
Yet we know it reaches
From earth's lowliest one
To the lofty seraph
Standing in the sun.

Hand in hand with angels,
Blessed so to be!
Helped are all the helpers—
Giving light, they see;
He who aids another,
Blesses more than one—
Sinking earth, he grapples
To the Great White Throne.

TIME.

Men collect fondly to a fair boy straying
Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dew;
See him, but he still thinks of naught save playing,
And so she smiles, and waves him an adieu;
While he, still merry with his flowery store,
Thinks not that morn returns no more.

Noon cometh—but the boy to manhood growing,
Heeds not the time, he sees but one sweet form,
A young, fair face, from bower of jasmine glowing
And all his loving heart with bliss is warm.
So noon, unmoted, seeks the western shore,
And man forgets that noon returns no more.

Night tapers gently at a casement gleaming
With the twilight, flickering, faint and low,
By which a gray-haired man sits sadly dreaming,
Of pleasure gone, as all life's pleasures go.
Night calls him to her, and he leaves his do r,
Scent and dark—and he returns no more.

THE USEFUL PLOUGH.

A country life is sweet!
In moderate cold and heat,
To walk in the air, how pleasant and fair,
In every field of wheat,
The fairest of flowers adorning the bowers,
And every meadow's brow;
So that I say, no courier may
Compare with them who clothe in gray,
And follow the useful plough.

They rise with the morning lark,
And labor till almost dark;
Then folding their sheep, they hasten to sleep;
While every pleasant park
Next morning is ringing with birds that are singing,
On each green, tender bough.
What with content and merriment,
Their days are spent, whose minds are bent
To follow the useful plough! —Old Song.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.

The following, from President Fairfield, gives a vivid view of those great cities of the dead, the catacombs of Rome, where so many Christians worshipped, died, and were buried, in the persecutions by the cruel Nero and his successors:

A mile out of the city you enter an enclosure through a strong gate. This is ordinarily kept locked, and can only be entered by permission obtained from a certain cardinal. Inside of this enclosure you look around you, but see nothing different from what you might find in any other field, except a little farm work in the distance, which you find surrounds a stairway leading downwards. You pass down with your guide, and at the bottom of twenty-five or thirty steps a door is opened, through which you enter. There you halt to light your candles, one of which each member of the party is supposed to carry. Our party, however, consisted of twenty persons, and there was ample light with a dozen candles.

You are now at the entrance of this city of the dead. The streets are narrow, and have been formed by digging out the tufa, so as to leave the walls on either side of you perpendicular, and the street itself three or four feet wide—sometimes less than three, sometimes more than four. Overhead is the tufa, forming an arch. Suppose now that you have a street like this, twenty rods in length, eight or ten feet in height. This constitutes your cemetery. At the death of some member of your little community a grave is dug out of the side of the wall, of proper size to receive the body. This is done with as little labor as a grave is dug in any of our American grave yards, and the body is buried by being wrapped in a cloth and laid into the shell which has been prepared. The opening is then closed by masonry—brick laid in mortar to fill up the space even with the surface; or a slab of marble, around the edges of which cement is placed so as to seal up the remains in their stone sarcophagus. In this way the walls on either side are filled with the dead. On the marble slab is the inscription. Or a little slab is inserted just above where the body lies.

The street thus commenced may be extended indefinitely, or others may be made to cross it at right angles; or a large opening may be made at the side of it and a room twenty feet square may be constructed, and the walls may be covered with plaster, and the plaster with frescoes; and there may be an arched ceiling to it; and an opening may be made to the surface above, for the admission of light; and thus you have a place where a hundred persons may meet for prayer or preaching, by day or by night. And in the walls of this little subterranean

church its members may be buried. Or the room may be smaller, and constitute a family burying ground. And thus you find street after street, and room after room—of various sizes, and with various adornments in the form of frescoes. This city may be extended without limit on the same level. Or by digging still lower there may be another similar arrangement below the first; and a third below the second; and so on. As a matter of fact as many as five stories, one above the other, have been discovered in some parts of these catacombs.

A mile distant, a similar excavation may be made, and you have the catacombs of St. Sebastian. Four miles in another direction, another, and there are catacombs of St. Agnes. And it is estimated that not less than two hundred miles of these subterranean streets may be traced, and that six millions of persons were buried along them. For two hours and a half, our party roamed through the lanes, and streets, and avenues, and squares of St. Callistus. It is a wonderful city.

The inscriptions have nearly all of them been removed—some to the Vatican, some to the Lateran Museum, some to the churches. I observed a few only remaining. One was in the Greek, and contained simply the name and the words, "in peace," "in peace." This is frequently the record in the Latin: "requiescat in pace," "here rests in peace," &c. The frescoes are rude, but most of them quite expressive. The representation of the Good Shepherd frequently occurs; the picture of a dove, as a symbol of peace. That of a fish I observed often repeated. The meaning of the latter is thus explained: The Greek word for fish consists of five letters, which letters are the initials of the five Greek words which mean, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God and Saviour"—so that the picture of a fish was in brief a confession of Christian faith.

HUMMING BIRDS.

It is not a little remarkable that humming-birds are confined to the New-World and its adjacent islands. Some persons still maintain, however, that they exist in India and Africa; and Mr. Gould states that he had once a stormy altercation with a gentleman who asserted that the humming-bird was found in England, and that he had seen it fly in Devonshire. The object to which he alluded was the humming-bird moth; and the birds supposed to belong to this family in India and Africa are of a totally different group, the Nectarinidae, or Sun-birds; the only points of resemblance between them and the Trochilidae being their diminutive size and showy plumage.

But although humming-birds are confined to the New-World and the West Indies, their range in America is enormous. They have been found as high as the sixty-first parallel on the Pacific coast, and as low as Tierra del Fuego, flitting about in snow-storms. The migration of birds is assuredly one of the most interesting studies in natural history. We admire the grand flight of the eagle as he sweeps through the storm-clouds, and we know the strength of his mighty pinions, and can comprehend how he battles successfully with the tempest; but our admiration is changed to amazement when we find the delicate and fragile humming-bird, scarcely larger than a big bee, and apparently fitted only to a form a conservatory, flying over vast zones of the globe, and passing through sunshine and storm, heat and cold, from the fiery tropics to the snow and ice of the Rocky Mountains on the north, and Cape Horn on the south.

This migratory habit of the humming-bird enables visitors to the Canadas and North-America to make the acquaintance of one of the most beautiful species. This is the Trochilus Colubris, or Red-throated Humming-bird, which migrates, in great numbers, in summer, from the Gulf of Mexico northward. Mr. Gould dwells, lovingly, on his first sight of one of these charming birds; and we too, well remember the first time we saw one of these little creatures. We had landed at Halifax, at the latter end of August, and quite unprepared for the meteor-like vision; we were greatly puzzled to account for the flashes of light that darted before us in the gardens of the Government House; until suddenly remembering that we were in the summer-land of humming-birds, we were no longer at a loss to give a name to the aerial beings which, like the hues of roses steeped in liquid fire, now darted joyously from flower to flower, and now hung motionless in the air, probing in the azure blossoms with their long bills.

At a later period of the year, when enjoying the hospitality of Sir John Robinson, late Chief Justice of Canada, at Toronto, we had the pleasure of seeing the garden on which we looked, glittering with these birds, which darted from tree to tree and flower to flower in countless numbers; and that we may not be thought exaggerating, here is a letter written lately to Mr. Gould, from a gentleman residing in Toronto:

"I wish you could have been with us last summer, you would have had a chance of watching your favorite humming-birds, to your heart's content. I do not in the least exaggerate when I say, that during the time the horse-chestnuts were in flower, there were hundreds of these little tiny creatures about my grounds. While sitting in my library I could hear their sharp querulous notes as the males fought like so many little bantam-cocks with each other. On one large horse-chestnut tree, just at the corner of the house, they swarmed about the foliage like so many bees, and as the top branches of the tree were close to my bed-room windows, every now and then one bird more

bold than the rest would dart into the open window, and perch upon the ward-robe or the top of the bed-post."

This lovely humming-bird is radiant with glory. The whole of his back, upper part of his neck, flanks, tail coverts, and two middle tail feathers, are of a rich golden green; the wings and tail a purplish brown; under surface of the body white, tinged with green; the throat ruby red, changing, according to the position in which it is viewed, from deep black to fiery crimson or burning orange; while the bill, eyes, legs, and feet are black. Such is the livery of the male, for he alone wears these glorious hues. The female, unlike the daughters of Eve, is a more sober-hued creature, which rule applies to all female humming-birds.

The nests of humming-birds are fabrics of exquisite construction. Mr. Gould dwells with pardonable enthusiasm on the wonderful beauty of these tiny cradles. Many are not larger than half a walnut-shell, and these are among the neatest and most beautiful. It is also worthy of remark that many humming-birds are not satisfied by making the interior of their nests alone symmetrical and comfortable, but they also bestow vast pains on the exterior, which is lavishly decorated with gaudy lichens and many-hued feathers. These adornments are disposed in such a manner that the larger pieces are in the middle portion of the nest, and the smaller on that part attached to the branch or leaf. —Fraser's Magazine.

OUR CASKET.

CLEAR THE WAY.

Men of thought, be up and stirring,
Night and day;
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them
As you may.

There is a fount about to stream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow,
There is a midnight darkness
Changing into day;
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!
McGuffey's New Speaker.

I VENERATE THE MAN whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and
whose life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause.
To such I render more than mere respect,
Whose actions say that they respect themselves. —Cooper.

ELOQUENCE.—The clear conception, outrunning the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging the whole man onward, right onward, to his object,—this, this is eloquence; or rather, it is something greater and higher than eloquence. It is action—noble, sublime, godlike action. —Webster.

RICHES AND HONOR are good. The desire to possess them is natural to all men; but if these agree not with virtue, the wise man ought to contemn and generously to renounce them. On the contrary, poverty and ignominy are evils; man naturally avoids them. If these attack the wise man, it is right that he should rid himself of them, but not by crime. —Confucius.

PURITY OF THOUGHT.—Labor to purify thy thoughts; if thy thoughts are not ill, neither will thy actions be so. —Confucius.

THINE.

In dreams and visions, sleep instructed much,
Day uttered speech to day, and night to night
Taught knowledge; silence had a tongue;
the grave,
The darkness, and the lonely waste had each
A tongue, that ever said: Man! think of God!
Think of thyself! think of eternity! —Pollok.

THE WORLD WITHIN.—Glorious indeed, is the World of God around us, but more glorious the world of God within us. There lies the land of song. There lies the poet's native land. The river of life, that flows through streets tumultuous, bearing along so many gallant hearts, so many wrecks of humanity; the many homes and households, each a little world in itself, revolving round its fireside, as a central sun; all forms of human joy and suffering, brought into that narrow compass; and to be in this and be a part of this; acting, thinking, rejoicing, sorrowing, with his fellow-men; such, such should be the poet's life. —Longfellow.

CHRIST A GUEST.—If thou desire Christ for a perpetual guest, give him all the keys of thine heart; let not one cabinet be locked up from him; give him the range of every room, and the key of every chamber; thus you will continue with him to remain. —Spurgeon.

FAITH.

"It's after nine—Ma said so!"—So said a little school girl, this morning, as, satchel in hand, she hastened along the cozy, wooden sidewalk, toward the public school. "Ma said so." In vain might the great bell which thunders its alarm when the fire breaks forth, or that other bell, hanging yonder in the spotted spire of the "Second Church," or the richly cased hunter, or the costly chronometer, have told a different story. "Ma said so," settled the time of day, for her.

The wheel of time gave one backward revolution—for with us it required but one—and the scenes of childhood were around us, and we felt childhood's emotions once more. Sense saw the earth, a plane—it stretched from horizon to horizon—the sky was arched, but the world was flat. The sun moved—we saw it distinctly; for often these two eyes were strained and sore, from personal observations. To the eye it rolled like a vast wheel of gold, shedding gleams and glances of light as it sped. All this was, and yet soon we stood boldly up, and affirmed that the earth we plainly saw was flat, and

stationary, was really round, and was rolling around the solar circle with incredible rapidity; and that sun, visibly revolving, was, on the contrary, creation's great fixture! And for all this we could simply give the little girl's reason—"Father and mother said so;" and this Faith was stronger than sight—belief overcame sense. The confidence was perfect, the assurance complete.

Was there not allusion to this, when Inspiration said we must be converted and become as little children? Did it not mean that such confidence as childhood's heart reposes in the father or mother should be felt in the All-Father, and that "My Father has said so," should be to the Christian an end of controversy and an end of distrust?

Alas, we have not yet that simplicity of child-faith—we fly to lexicons, to commentators, to critics; we seek reasons to justify our faith before the world, and blush to place it where the child's words did—"Father said so." Oh, ye Christian men and women—ye fathers and mothers—ye babes in Christ, one and all, gather up the faith of the old homestead, and of the days of long ago, and transfer it to the mighty God, the Father of eternities. That promise will sparkle with a thousand-fold more luster, if you claim it and receive it simply as the Father's word.

DON'T BE CROSS.

"I wish I could go to Willie's school, mother."

"Why so, my son—you have a good school now, and you are not advanced enough to enter Willie's school."

"I know it, mother, but my teacher is so cross to me; he calls me a 'blockhead,' a 'young rascal,' and a good many other names, and to-day, when I was laughing at something funny, he told me if I did not stop, he would 'flog me out of the window.'"

No wonder little Charley was tired of going to school, to be called by such names; but it is a wonder to us that any teacher who is in the habit of making use of such language to his scholars, should be allowed the charge of a school.

Charley was not a bad boy; he was full of life and fun, and at his age—nine years—it was no easy matter for him to sit through two long sessions a day, and remain perfectly quiet, especially when his quick eye detected some roguery going on, in the room.

Hard names from a schoolmate, though unpleasant, are entirely different from a teacher, or any one to whom the child is accustomed to look up with respect. Such words to him are like the electric shock, causing the whole frame to quiver. But words of kindness and sympathy will make him a captive at will.

There is nothing more pleasing to a child, than to be noticed with kindness by his superiors. This the child has a right to expect from his teacher—the one under whose influence he is the greater part of the day, and much of whose character will enter into and form a part of the character of the child.

We well remember the surprise we felt, some years since, when, hearing the language quoted above, from a teacher with whom we had been on terms of friendship—it lessened our estimate of his character, and we could not longer esteem one who was addicted to such a habit. —Rhode Island Schoolmaster.

CUTTING THE STEM.

A Christian minister was once visiting a botanic garden. As he was passing from plant to plant, he observed a very fine specimen of the pomegranate. On a closer examination, he perceived that the stem was almost cut through. He inquired of the gardener why this had been done. "Sir," said the gardener, "this tree used to shoot so strong that it bore nothing but leaves; I was therefore obliged to cut it in this manner, and when it was almost cut through, then it began to bear plenty of fruit."

How many professing Christians are like this pomegranate, before the gardener commenced the process which caused it to bear fruit! Jesus, in His infinite love, has given them a name and a place in His garden of precious plants; but when He comes into His garden, to refresh himself with His fruits, He finds only leaves on these plants. Jesus is a faithful and skillful gardener. He knows what to do with such plants. He knows just how many incisions to make, and when to make them. He may cut to the heart of the stem, but He will never cut quite through. No plant in His garden was ever destroyed by an incautious use of the knife. I could bear any other trial but this, says the suffering Christian. This affliction cuts to the very heart. No doubt it does. It is the gardener's knife, cutting almost through the stem.

THE STOMACH'S APPEAL.

Who but an idiot or some unprincipled servant or recklessly wasteful spendthrift would think of building as large fires in their houses in the April spring-time as in bleak December? And yet, ladies and gentlemen, statesmen, philosophers, and scholars of every grade; the judges, the senator, the lawyer and the clergyman, all commit the more unpardonable folly—unpardonable because it is against light, and in favor of the lower instincts and propensities—of not only eating as much as the appetite demands, but of "taking something" to stimulate that appetite, to call for more than nature really needs, as the warm weather approaches. The two objects of eating, as to men and wo-

men, are to give vigor to the body and to keep it warm; hence all food contains two principles in greater or less proportions, according to its quality, to wit: nutrition and warmth. We need nourishment all the year round; hence, we must, all the year round, eat food which contains nourishment; that is, the flesh forming principal. But in the warm weather, the food which contains the most mere fuel should be, to a certain extent, curtailed, otherwise we will create too much heat within us, and that is fever, whose victims are counted by millions every year—this excess of heat, this fever, being generated by eating food which contains more warmth, more fuel, (called carbon by chemists,) than the season of the year requires. To a certain extent nature regulates the demand and supply by diminishing the appetite as the warm weather approaches; but many misinterpret her endeavors, and because they find that as the spring comes on their appetites are not as vigorous as they were a few weeks earlier, begin to take alarm, think they are going to get sick, and conclude they certainly will get sick, unless they can get up the appetite of winter; hence, they begin to take Dutch gin, under the name of Schiedam schnapps, plantation bitters, or cheap whiskey, with just enough of colombo root or other bitters to give it "a trace" of bitter and rob it of the name of "rot-gut," or dirty beer, or ale, or porter—all these things tending to cheat nature into a call for more food than she requires, to impose on the stomach more labor than it can perform, hence laying the ground for summer fevers and dyspepsias, which bring death to thousands, every year, who might have lived to a good old age had they simply let themselves alone, and like any other dogs, or donkeys, or wild beasts, had simply given the stomach rest, and waited for an appetite.

The general lessons for the spring are, eat only when you are hungry, and to the extent of satisfying an unstimulated appetite; eat less of carbonaceous food, such as meats, fats, oils, syrups, etc., and more cooling articles, such as green salads, vegetables, berries, fruits, and whatever has a natural tartness or acidity, there being little or no carbon or heat in them; but they contain as much nutriment as the system requires. —Hall's Journal of Health.

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.—In an article on unhappy marriages, one of our exchanges, after citing the various explanations which are given of the causes of them says: "All of these causes, no doubt, contribute their quota to the general result; but we are inclined to think that there is a cause lying deeper and less thought of, which furnishes the key and feeds the fountain—though it works silently and unobserved—more freely and constantly than all of the others combined. The American husband cultivates too little those ornamental qualities which are dearer to woman than house, dress, furniture, or costly apparel. He is deficient in imagination, and therefore lacks that element of romance, without which it is difficult to retain, however it may have been acquired, a lasting hold upon the affections of woman. Every woman would like to regard her husband as a hero; and when, after several years' intimate association, she wakes up to the fact that her male companion is merely a common-place ready reckoner, utterly deficient in sympathy with all her finer feelings, and her noblest aspirations, she feels as one suddenly awakened from a dream; and she must thenceforth sink down into a hopeless household drudge, or open other sources of sympathy. She has been imposed on—she feels it; and you can readily see that unless the wife is fortunate in providing for herself, and for her more aspiring and hopeful nature, the means of recovering her disappointed affections, there must be a new recruit added to the army who take rank as sharers in the unexplained mystery of unhappy marriages."

THE REFINING POWER OF RELIGION.—It expands the mind of its possessor and purifies his taste. It is a great mistake to confound riches and refinement, just as it is a great mistake to fancy that, because a man is poor, he must be coarse and vulgar. There was no vulgarity about James Ferguson, though herding sheep, whilst his eye watched Arcturus and the Pleiades, and his wistful spirit wandered through immensity; and though seated at a stocking loom, there was no vulgarity in the youth who penned the "Star of Bethlehem;" the weaver-boy, Henry Kirke White, was not a vulgar lad. And so, if you surrender your minds to the teaching of God's Word and Spirit, they will receive the truest, deepest refinement. There may be nothing in your movements to indicate the training of the school, nor anything in your elocution which speaks of courtly circles or smooth society; but there will be an elevation in your tastes, and a purity in your feelings, as of men accustomed to the society of the King of kings. The religion which is at last to lift the beggar from the dunghill, and set him with nobles of the earth, will even now give the toiling man the elevated aims, the enlarged capacity, the lofty tastes, and bearing, which princes have often lacked.

THAT man is certainly a hero, whom fortune has dealt with severely, who patiently endures and smothers his grief and does his duty with an unruffled brow and a cheerful mien.

SHERIDAN once remarked:—"Instead of always reading, think, think on every subject; there are only a few leading ideas, and these we may excoitate for ourselves."

WASHINGTON A REJECTED SUI-TOR.

A writer in the New York Century, says of the lady who won Washington's young heart, and whose father rejected the tall young soldier, because he had not a carriage for her to ride about in; "I shall go back a number of years in her life, and speak of the event which has made her name one of curious interest. Before she became Mrs. Edward Ambler, she was called Mary Cary. Her father was Wilson Cary, Esq., of 'Celeys,' in the county of Elizabeth City, descended from the noble family of Hudsons, in England. His relative, Col. Archibald Cary, of Annapolis, in Chesterfield, was at his death, the heir apparent to the earldom. The worthy old gentleman seems, from all we know of him, to have been as proud as the Caucys or the Somersets, and to have thought his family the noblest in the land. He lived in great state, with chariot and horses, plate, and velvet and embroidery—a worthy of the old school, fully satisfied with the 'order of things,' and enjoying serenely the good gifts of Providence. His beautiful daughter was a great heiress, and had many suitors—the accident which befell one of them has made her remembered, in many books. He was a young man of very high character, a relative of George William Fairfax, Esq., who lived at the Potomac; and here he met with Miss Cary, who came to visit Mrs. Fairfax, her elderly sister. The young man at once proceeded to fall in love, which he did with an ardor characteristic of his nature. When Miss Cary went back to Celeys, on James River, he followed her, like a courageous gallant, and laid open siege to the fair fortress. In the good old times, however, something more was necessary than the consent of the young lady; so the youth duly asked a private interview with the awful lord of the manor, who listened to him silently throughout.

When the lover had finished, Mr. Cary rose, made a low bow, and said that it was Mr. Washington's errand at Celeys, his visit had better terminate; his daughter had been accustomed to ride in her own chariot. And with this allusion to the poor condition of the younger son, the interview terminated. Young Washington bowed and went away, and, in due time, married Martha Dandridge Custis, 'who resembled Miss Cary,' says his authority, 'as much as one twin sister resembles another.'

But the old tradition does not end here. Many years fled away—Mary Cary was Mrs. Ambler, and her discarded suitor was the man who had just received the sword of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, whom the whole civilized world hailed as greatest among the great—"the foremost man," not only of America, but of 'all this world.' He passed through the metropolis of Williamsburg, at the head of his victorious troops, and the people were almost crazy with joy and adoration. The vast multitude nearly prevented his horse from proceeding—the calm statue on horseback passed on serenely. All at once, he perceived, at a window or in the crowd, his old love, Mary Cary. His raised his sword and saluted her profoundly. She fainted.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Budleigh Salterton was, some years ago, the scene of a most thrilling incident. Six infant children, one Wednesday morning, got into a boat on the beach, and a mischievous boy shoved it off. The boat drifted away to sea before the children were missed. Terrible was the agony of the mothers when they knew it. The preventive men went off in all directions; every boat was on the look out, till far into the night. Day-light returned, and still there were no tidings of the helpless children; the day wore away, and still nothing was heard about them—they were lost either in the expanse of the wide ocean, or buried within its insatiable depths. A Plymouth trawler, fishing the following morning early, saw something floating at a distance; he bore down to it, and discovered it to be a boat—and in the bottom the six children cuddled in, like a nest of birds, fast asleep, God having mercifully given them that blessed solace, after a day of terror and despair. The trawler took them aboard, feasted them with bread and cheese, and gladdened their despairing little hearts with a promise to take them home. Between three and four in the afternoon, the trawler was seen in the offing, with the boat astern. All eyes were turned toward him, the best spy-glass in the town was rubbed again and again, and at last they fairly made out that it was the identical boat. The news flew through the town—the mothers came frantic to the beach, for there were no children discerned in the boat—none to be seen in the sloop. Intense was the agony of suspense, and all alike shared it with the parents. At last the trawler came in, and the word went around "they're all safe," and many stout-hearted men burst into tears, women shrieked with joy, and became almost frantic with their inexpressible happiness. It was, indeed, a memorable day—and a prayer, eloquent for its rough sincerity, was offered up to Almighty God, who, in His infinite mercy, had spared these innocent children from the perils and terrors of the sea, during that fearful night. Five of these children were under five years of age, the sixth but nine years old.—*Brit. Workman.*

MATCHED BY A WOMAN.

In the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bogden's will, which was tried some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsel for the appellant, Mrs. Greenough, wife of the Rev. William Greenough, late of West Newton, a

tall, straight, queenly-looking woman, with a keen black eye—a woman of great self-possession and decision of character, was called a witness on the opposite side.—Webster, at a glance, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her up; and when she answered the first question put to her—"I believe," Webster roared out—

"We don't want to hear what you believe; we want to hear what you know."

Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony.

And, notwithstanding, his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster, becoming quite fearful of the result, arose apparently in great agitation and drawing out his large snuff box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with gusto.

Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bogden a neat woman?"

Mrs. Greenough—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir; she had one very dirty trick."

Webster—"What's that, ma'am?"

Mrs. Greenough—"She took snuff."

The roar of the court was such that he neither rose nor spoke again till after Mrs. Greenough, had vacated her chair for another witness.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

WHO LIVES FOR SELF?

"Not for myself alone I live,"
Exclaimed a dew-bespangled flower;
"To bee and insect food I give,
And earth with fragrant beauty dower."

"Tis not to self I pay my vows,"
Rejoined the widely branching tree;
"The birds are lodged amid my boughs,
And 'neath my shade man quakes with glee."

"Not for myself I sparkle clear,"
The mountain-streamlet laughing cried;
"Man, beast, and fish my waters cheer,
And add their mite to ocean wide."

"I live not for myself alone,"
So warbled forth the soaring bird;
"God's praise inspires my every tone,
While man to hope and joy is stirred."

DORA AND HER PLAYMATE.

Dora was a happy child; you might know that, by a single glance at her large, lustrous, laughing brown eyes, where no trace of storms lurked in their peaceful, dreamy depths. You might know it, too, by the joyous smile that played hide-and-seek among the dimples of her cheek and chin, or by the clear gushing laughter that rippled, like a silvery rill of sound, in and out among the flowers wherever she strayed.

Everything about her said, "I am happy," just as plainly as could her own cherry lips, and there was no mistake, no deceit in the tale they told, for Dora was happy, just as happy as the summer-birds, joyous and sportive as the young lambs, and as free from sorrow as they.

Everything went right with Dora, at home and at school; she never seemed to have any trouble, any more than the flowers did; like them, too, she unfolded, day by day, new loveliness and sweetness.

There was no forced culture about her; no hot-house precocity of mind or manner, but her life was artless and beautiful, and only so because the germ within was sweet and pure, and must unfold its natural grace and purity, just as the blossoming of the plant betrays its nature, whether it be akin to the nettle or the rose.

Of course she had never thought of this, and did not know that she was a favored child of nature—only knew she found strange delight among the fields and flowers, and in the deep recesses of the summer forests, and that the brooks and trees seemed to know and love her; that the timid birds had little fear of her, and seemed to welcome her presence among their leafy dells. And the blue sky seemed to smile down upon her, as if it loved her, and to the dreamy child seemed to brood over her in tenderness, and the soft winds of summer seemed to pour into her heart a dream of tremulous joy.

Not far from her home was a pleasant grove of maples, elms, beech, and tulip trees, and a quiet little stream wound its musical way among them; too small to be ambitious, and only busy with writing a sweet tracery of flowers all along its mossy margin, as if it had a habit of thinking aloud, and every thought took the visible form of a flower. And the quiet, dreamy little Dora never could tell which flower was the fairest or the sweetest—the one that nestled among the green moss, and lifted its cup or bell upward, as if to gaze at the blue sky, from which she suspected it had fallen, or its twin-sister under the water, that seemed growing down, down into its azure depths, as if in search of that other sky that seemed to arch over another world under the water.

Just beyond this strip of woodland was "Hazel Dell," the home of her friend, Lily Lincoln, a little maiden just her own age, who, with no sister of her own, loved Dora as her sister would have been loved if she had been spared till Lily could have known her. But all she knew of a sister was, that in the graveyard was a tiny spire of marble, "Our Lala" cut deep in its petrified snow—that flowers loved to bloom there, and she loved to hang her little wreaths around the pure stone—that she had played there for hours when but an infant, while her mother sat reading by the little mound, or with

knife and spade kept the flowers thrifty and bright.

But when Dora came to live at "Sugar Grove," Lily's heart went out to her, as to the sister she had been taught to love without having seen. And ever afterwards, Lily Lincoln liked the sweet beauty of Dora Vernon with the unseen form that slept beneath the flowery mound in the graveyard, and strangely fancied that "Our Lala" had come back to earth, and in her childish way vaguely wondered why she did not come back to her old home at Hazel Dell, where they loved her so well, instead of living alone at Sugar Grove, with Mrs. Vernon.

Though she could never settle this queer problem to the entire satisfaction of her puzzled brain, yet her heart knew no doubts, but received the stranger little girl at once, and loved her as if of its own kin.

And so the two little girls were inseparable. In the winter they were much together, but when the spring came, they sought each other, just as two streams that flow through the same dell hasten to flow together, and mingle into one. There was a little footpath, winding away from the footpath of each cottage, worn by their little feet, and if you followed the meanderings of each through field and forest, you would find that the two became one, right where there was

"A sly little nook by a babbling brook,"
and a mossy seat that the fancy of any child, or poet, could make into a real sofa, cushioned with the softest of emerald plush; and all around it was a carpet of the same soft-yielding moss, just like the sofa, only the carpet was embroidered with violets, hepaticas, and a constant and regular succession of flowers, that sprang up fresh and bright, whenever Dame Nature's fashions changed.

And here Dora Vernon and her playmate had built their "playhouses," and here they spent hour after hour, that came and went, as comes the sunshine and the shadow over the summer fields, and the two happy little girls never thought of time or care, and only knew that they were happy.

Here they brought their dolls—a numerous family of them—and their books, and "made believe" all sorts of imaginary personages and circumstances. Sometimes Dora would be "Queen Victoria," and the little maiden would wear her crown of flowers as gracefully as if it were wrought of gold and gems, and she was a real queen.

Again Lily would be "school-ma'am," and Dora and the whole troop of dollies would be her pupils; and it was amusing to see the mock dignity that Lily would put on, with her title, and how gravely she would go through with the real and supposed duties of the office, including teaching, scolding, and whipping, with mimic severity, not only the roguish little Dora, but also the sedate and demure dollies, who in their way seemed to enjoy the fun just as well as their owners.

Then they would play "visit," and as each had a playhouse of her own, they would "fix up" for the walk, and each would carry a tiny satchel of "dolly-duds," as their mother called them, including several changes of dress for each silent ladyship. And the one who was "expecting company" would fly around to get ready for the reception.

Every nook and corner of her tiny house must be swept and dusted, and the pantry inspected, to see if there were plenty of "pies and cakes" for tea. This bill of fare usually was composed of flowers or wild berries, neatly arranged upon their miniature china dishes.

When all was ready and the merry knock was heard, Dora would rise from her seat with great dignity, and answer the call, and a smile of joy would light up her face when she admitted Lily Lincoln.

"Why, Miss Lincoln," she would say, with a mock gravity that was really quite comical to see, "how happy I am to see you. Why did you stay away so long? Really, I had given up looking for you. But take a seat here, on this sofa, and lay off your things. And you must let me take the baby. How much she has grown, since I saw her last."

"Oh, yes," said Lily, "she has grown some, but then she has been very sick, and I did not think she would live. I was so scared about her. First she had the measles, then the whooping-cough, and at last the diphtheria and she is not quite well yet. I was almost afraid to carry her out to day; but then it was so pleasant, and I was dying to see you. And I knew if she should be worse, you would help me nurse her."

"That I will," said Dora, "and I have a new medical book that tells how to cure all sorts of diseases, and I think I could cure her."

And while they were talking, dolly was taken alarmingly worse, and the two little girls worked over her, and administered herb tea, and bathed her throat as if her life depended upon their efforts. Every few minutes Dora would consult her "medical book" (a medical almanac,) to see what to do next, and every new remedy was tried, until at last, dolly was pronounced out of danger, and great was the rejoicing over her safety.

Not far from their forest play-houses was a hollow beech tree, but so completely wreathed in ivy, that no one would suspect it was hollow, and no one but a child or a squirrel, would ever have found the secret cavity. But Dora and Lily found it, and found a pleasant use for their discovery. They instantly christened it "Forestville Post Office," and adopted it, each as her own private address. The next day, Dora brought a neat little box with a sliding cover, that just fitted a little shelf, that jutted out from the cavity as if on purpose for its reception; and this was their letter-box. They replaced the ivy in its natural position, and went their way rejoicing.

Here was attraction added to their favor-

ite retreat; and now, besides their old play of visiting, keeping house, keeping school, &c., they had the fresh and novel interest of writing daily letters to each other. Each in turn assumed the office of post-mistress, and distributed the mail, and such letters as each received, such strange and startling news as they contained, and such sweet confidence, and such genuine love and affection as they breathed. If my story were not already too long, I'd give you copies of some of these letters, though I know they could not have a hundredth part of the interest for you that they had for Lily and Dora. But the old playhouses have gone to decay. Dora and Lily have grown to be women—earnest, thoughtful women, and are friends still. And among the many pleasant memories of their childhood, there are none that give them more pleasure than the thought of their old-time companionship, and of their happy hours at Forestville.—*Little Pilgrim.*

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REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

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